

THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE;

AND

Journal of Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

This Journal is supplied Weekly, or Monthly, by the principal Booksellers and Newsmen, throughout the Kingdom; but to those who may require its immediate transmission by post, we recommend the LITERARY GAZETTE printed on stamped paper, price One Shilling.

No. 974.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1835.

PRICE 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Specimens of Ancient Sculpture, Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman. Selected from different Collections in Great Britain, by the Society of Dilettanti. Vol. II. Large folio. London, 1835. Payne and Foss.

If these volumes are, perhaps, even more than angel visits, "few and far between," they certainly possess the angelic qualities of supernatural beauty. The work is truly a splendid one; and such as if found among the ruins of London a thousand years hence, were London another Pompeii, would bespeak a period of refinement in the arts and high civilisation, beyond what the present period and its surrounding concomitants would in reality deserve. And it is a curious speculation to think that the wrecks and relics of long foregone ages should, by their figured representation alone, offer a proof that this age also was nobly distinguished by purity of taste, and unsurpassed skill and elegance, and chastity of execution, belonging to those matters which exalt intellect and genius above the merely useful and mechanical order of things. Not that the latter are to be underrated, but that they are not to be allowed to supersede the former:—our motto is, Do let us have a little of Heaven with our lot of Earth!

The gay, the ornamental, the recreative, the bright, the brilliant, the imaginative, are pleasing and charming varieties in life's dull round; and those who desire to have all solid ought to have existed on the granite formation of an elder world. Surely they are misplaced on our orb as now constituted with its first class of mammalia so lovely to behold, that the mere sculpture, painting, or engraving which copies them is delightful to the sense; with cultivation wrought to so admirable a pitch throughout animate and inanimate creation; and with the human faculties developed to comprehend and feel the sweetness, and the glories, and the blessings with which a gracious power has replenished our sphere. Let the sour and the sordid despise or pretend to despise these bounties; let the wise and grateful cherish and enjoy them. Eternal Goodness is best appreciated through what is Good: the hopes and means of immortal happiness are best cultivated in social contentment with a cheerful mind.

But whatever tends to refine and exalt the people of any age and country is not only to be prized for its intrinsic excellence; it is to be valued for contributing in an eminent degree to the production of those very effects which are coveted by the ignorant who cannot appreciate the bearings of the speculative upon the real, of the embellishing upon the useful, or of the intellectual on the material; and therefore condemn what they do not understand, and by the limit of their views limit the reach of their own attainments. Little do they suspect how much the Impracticable has contributed to extend and improve the Practical; that the blowing of a fragile soap-bubble

involves the principles of the most important sciences—the system of a universe.

It is not for such that we would review a production like that now before us; it is for those who have left the grub and assumed the imago form,—the emblem of soul. To the lover of the fine arts it is indeed a treat; and we have only to lament that we can convey so faint an idea of it, from the impossibility of transferring a single engraving to our literary page. The public in general may, however, be interested in the history and composition of a society of which, though it has existed above a century, little is known out of the immediate circle in which the members move, and in the contents of this publication; and we will endeavour briefly to gratify curiosity in these respects.

The list of members gives us sixty-seven names, commencing with James Dawkins, Esq. 1787, and ending with George Robert Smith, Esq. 1835. Among the intermediate dates are found peers of the foremost title and men celebrated for their acquirements; for example, Dukes of Somerset, Bedford, Buccleuch; Marquesses Lansdowne, Chandos, Northampton, Douglas; Earls Carlisle, Cowper, Morley, Aberdeen, Charleville, Charlemont, Surrey, Roseberry, Ripon, Munster, Caledon, Beverley; Lords Northwick, Dundas, Burghersh, Prudhoe, Heytesbury; Mr. Morritt (the friend of Scott), C. W. Wynn and his brother Sir Watkin, H. P. Hope, Sir W. Gell, W. R. Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. Leake, J. Hookham Frere, R. Westmacott (the sculptor), Sir J. Swinburne, H. Gally Knight, H. Hallam, Sir G. Staunton, Davies Gilbert, Terrick Hamilton, Sir Martin Shee, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir R. Gordon, Capt. Sotheby (of the navy), H. T. Hope, Alex. Baring, Sir C. Bagot, and others. The principal object the association proposes to itself is to illustrate specimens of ancient art which are actually in England, by letter-press descriptions and exquisite engravings; and their plan embraces the antiquities of Egypt, Etruria, Greece, and Rome. Belonging to the first of these divisions, the *Prefatory Remarks on the History and Principles of Ancient Sculpture* (an able essay of sixty-eight pages prefixed to the volume) naturally touches on the recent interesting discoveries of one of the members, Lord Prudhoe, respecting which we are told:—

"In Egypt, and in Egypt only, we possess the actual monuments of a finished style of art, anterior even to the oldest records of profane history; or rather, perhaps, the monuments themselves are records of more ancient date than any which are yet known to us. Without discussing the minutiae of the chronological system of Mons. Champollion, we find from his interpretation of the hieroglyphics on the walls of the Egyptian temple, that under the conquering dynasty of the kings, who expelled the shepherd race from that country as early as the nineteenth century before the Christian era, the walls and tombs of Thebes were decorated with durable sculpture, as well as with paintings represent-

ing historical and personal events, equal or rather superior in design and execution to any of their later productions. The more recent researches of our countrymen, and the contemporary labours of literary foreigners, have enabled us to authenticate in a great degree, as well as to appreciate the superior merit of the more ancient Egyptian relics. Besides the statues we possess from the Memnonium, one of which is engraved in our first plate from the original in the British Museum, we lay before the reader, in the next engraving, one of the two colossal lions of red granite brought by Lord Prudhoe from the interior of Nubia, bearing on it the name in hieroglyphic characters of Amenoph the Third, the Ethiopian sovereign, who was called Memnon by the Greek historians. Our remarks upon these interesting monuments will be found in their place, but their style and execution are so important both to the corroboration of the Grecian records, as to the progress of civilisation from Ethiopia to Egypt, and also to the history of sculpture, as an early art, that we may be allowed to advert to the following facts gathered from Lord Prudhoe's journal. On the south-east side and near the foot of Gebel Birkel, a mountain in Nubia, are the extensive remains of an ancient city lying about eighty miles beyond Dongola, and above the upper cataracts of the Nile. The ancient name of this town has not been ascertained, but it would appear to have been the capital of Tirhakah, who is called in the Bible king of Ethiopia, since some of his finest buildings are found here, and are still in good preservation. The necropolis is marked by the remains of seventeen pyramids, and in the ruins of the city six temples are distinctly traceable. The largest of these, including the propyla, chapels and sanctuaries, is about 495 feet in length and 120 feet wide. It includes in its vast circumference an older temple built by Amenoph the Third, whose wall on the north-east has been faced with another outward wall, built by one of his successors and inscribed with a more recent name. The great altar of beautiful gray granite was dedicated by Tirhakah. Another gray granite altar, of workmanship not much inferior, has on it the name of another sovereign; while that of Amenoph the Third remains on the gray granite rams at the entrance of the propylon, and on a pedestal within the temple, of far superior work. The same name of Amenoph the Third was inscribed on one of the lions of red granite, which were found at a short distance in front of another ruined temple dedicated by Amon Asro; and the other lion was also inscribed by Amon Asro with a dedication to Amenoph the Third, with his own name: but the hieroglyphics on this were of a sculpture far inferior to the other. They might probably belong originally to the temple erected, as we have seen, by that earlier sovereign. We are well aware of the obscurity which, in spite of the successful elucidation of some most ancient inscriptions, still continues to throw a shade on the meaning of early hieroglyphic writing; but,

if the results from the attempts which have hitherto been made shall be admitted as at least approaching to the truth, the inferences they suggest are very important. We have now been furnished with inscriptions from various monuments deciphered by Champollion and others, which correspond in a very remarkable degree with a part of the catalogue of the Egyptian kings recorded by Manetho, and extracted by him from sources not always deemed worthy of historical credit. These reach in general to the monarchs indicated by him as reigning in the seventeenth or eighteenth of the dynasties enumerated. In the most ancient documents of the Jewish and Grecian histories where we find Egyptian and Ethiopian monarchs mentioned, and their actions recorded, we can now turn to corresponding traces of their existence and exploits commemorated on the durable materials of their temples, tombs, and palaces. We have certainly much reason, from this coincidence, not only to infer the truth of the narratives so unexpectedly confirmed, but also the correctness of that mode of interpretation which has led to such satisfactory results. It is at least fair, when we have found it accurate in all that was previously known from the more recent records of the Cæsars and Ptolemies, up to the most casual mention of the Pharaohs in the sacred annals of the Hebrews, to conclude that, in hieroglyphic inscriptions of still higher antiquity, the same exactitude prevailed, though we possess no longer the same means of estimating it. We have, therefore, less hesitation in ascribing to Sesostris and his predecessor Amenoph the high antiquity which is attested by their inscribed monuments, whether in Nubia or in Egypt. The situation of these inscriptions coincides with all that is known from the traditions of their lives which have been handed down to us by Manetho, and by Grecian writers; and the combats and events represented on their walls in painting and relief indicate facts corresponding with the general tenor of their supposed history. Amenoph the Third was one of the later monarchs of the eighteenth dynasty of Manetho; as the nineteenth begins with the conquering monarch whose exploits decorate many of the walls at Thebes, and who appears to have been the Sesostris, Sethos, or Serosoes, of the early Grecian writers. The buildings and monuments of princes of the eighteenth dynasty attest their dominion, and residence in the country above the second cataracts of the Nile, known to the Greeks by the general name of Ethiopia. The sculpture of this and the subsequent period evinces a knowledge of design, and a truth of representation, not often observed by the artists of Egypt under the government of later kings. We attribute this superiority to a probable cause, when we suppose it to have been directed by an active and powerful dynasty of warriors and conquerors to the decoration of their palaces and temples, or the celebration of their achievements. The more feeble character of their successors, and the more settled form of their institutions, increased the ascendancy of the great hierarchical aristocracy of the priesthood; and the patronage of art seems to have been transferred from the court and the camp to the colleges of Egypt. The earlier monuments, whether of good or defective composition, seem to have aimed at the representation of actual nature, and to have been studied from living forms; but those which have been transmitted to us of later date, by Egyptian rulers, and even after the arts of Greece were transplanted into that country with the Ptolemies, exhibit but the improvement of mechanical skill in copying forms long prescribed

by custom, and consecrated in older sculptures, as the fixed and hereditary methods of portraying similar objects. We possess then, in the sculptures of the Thebaid, and of Nubia, specimens of the highest and most perfect style of imitative art, which the artists of those countries were ever able to attain. Few works of any earlier period have been authenticated, by which their gradual progress to this degree of excellence can be estimated: and from hence their subsequent efforts appear slowly but regularly to decline in character, if not in execution. All that is clearly ascertained of Egyptian history, whether in art or empire, begins with the eighteenth dynasty; which, after so many successful struggles, at last fixed the fortune of their nation."

After an interesting exposition of the progress of human worship of superior attributes, which first invested natural phenomena with divinity, and thence proceeded to rude and misshapen symbols of mythological invention, the writer observes:—

"The casual forms given by the potter to his charmed clay, or resulting from the clumsy effort of the carver to imitate men and animals in wood, were probably identified by the priesthood, through some forced or fanciful analogy, with the beings already worshipped. Gods would then be classed, monsters symbolically explained, terrible and, perhaps, sensual attributes would be added, the people terrified, and the art established. We think it still possible to recognise much of this process in the early and long-continued forms of sacred sculpture which prevailed in Egypt, China, and Hindostan, as well as in the less permanent monsters which were similarly worshipped in Greece, Asia, Etruria. The general resemblance of these pristine efforts of art may be, perhaps, more naturally accounted for by the common principle of them all, than by any very authentic record of early mutual communications; and there are certainly observable differences in the style of each, which would lead us to infer their original independence of each other. We know little of the state of art in Assyria or Babylonia, the great depositories of primitive civilisation in Asia; but, from the records we possess of the Jewish and Greek historians, we have no reason to suppose that Bel or Dagon were less hideous than their contemporary deities of Egypt and Ethiopia. That such images retained their influence, and were adored by communities of civilised men, and that they still continue to retain it in many parts of the world, present a phenomenon in the history of the human mind as strange and extraordinary as it was then familiar, and all but universal; for these nations, at an early period, in fact, included all that could pretend to any degree of refinement. In consequence of their institutions they each arrived at a regulated system of superstition; they symbolised in monstrous representations the supposed attributes of their gods; they improved the mechanical means of representing them; and they introduced new or more costly materials for the purpose: but where hereditary or hierarchal institutions were established, they soon consecrated particular forms and modes of treatment, which became too sacred for innovation, and consequently for improvement. Invention in such subjects was soon limited to increased dexterity in mere mechanical execution; or, not being encouraged to vary the established design of their figures, it was only directed to enhance their terrors, or to introduce new symbols expressive of the dreams of religious and sacerdotal metaphysicians.

From such sources, however, the art derived its earliest encouragement, and from such institutions no nearer approach to the resemblance of actual nature could be expected. As we have already observed, the worship of images began, probably, in the vague terror of a rude people at their hideous resemblance to humanity; but in countries where a certain progress had been made, and in which a priesthood had been consecrated to the elementary religion, their influence was soon directed in aid of the primal adoration. Man made his gods after himself; and the likeness was adopted by the priests in the progress to a more visible and lucrative superstition. Astronomy became fraught with signs and wonders; and the priests were not less ingenious in applying symbolically the casual figures of sculpture to the recognised deities of their country, than antiquaries and philosophers have since been found, in reconciling to their own preconceived ideas the fortuitous system of ancient mythology.—The sun migrated through a hundred human forms in various countries; was adored as the bull Apis, as a lion, a cock, a ram, a wolf, and in half the monsters of the zodiac; the moon, and stars, and lightning made a similar masquerade: but conjecture and philosophy have not always been very successful, though often very positive, in deciding on the causes why these particular forms were preferable to others. We cannot but suspect that many of them were casually adopted, explained, symbolised, and gradually systematised by the priests, who, especially in Egypt, formed a community apart powerfully influencing the rest of the society. Once adopted and recognised, such forms acquired a meaning, and became permanent wherever there were similar institutions. Still we can everywhere trace in the names of their deities the worship of the heavenly bodies, and in their forms the prevalence of idolatry. In part of Syria, in Palestine at least, it was superseded at an early period by the purer doctrine of the revealed religion; and the Divine prohibition of the Jewish laws, established by their conquests, left the idols of Canaan in the obscurity to which it reduced their adorers. The earlier and simple worship of Sabæism had also still maintained itself in some of the hardier and more warlike tribes, who continued to worship the sun, and moon, and fire, as their terrestrial emblems. Among these arose the Magian ritual, and the religion promulgated by Zoroaster. Before them, under the conquering army of Cyrus and the Persians, 'Bel bowed down, and Nebo stooped,' the altars and images of Chaldea and of central Asia were overthrown, and sculpture became extinct; for in these countries its representations were an abomination. Such, in the civilised nations of antiquity, was the fate of art, before the peculiar circumstances and character of the Pelasgic and Hellenic tribes had given it an impulse, till then unknown, and a perfection which it has been the object of subsequent societies to imitate."

The whole of this treatise, with its just and comprehensive views, might be with advantage and instruction copied into our *Gazette*; but we are forced to selection; and we advance to the "days of Troy," when gods were worshipped, and before the common deification of kings and heroes.

"The poems of Homer are at once the most authentic record and the most unquestionable proof of the degree of civilisation attained by the Hellenic and Pelasgic tribes of Asia and Greece. An idolatrous system of mythology attests the existence of their sculptured gods;

but we still find the 'heap and pillar,' the *τῦμβος* and *στῆλη*, used in the commemoration of the mighty dead; and no mention is made of sculpture applied to the recording of human actions. Whatever might have been the case in Egypt, it would, indeed, have been difficult at the period to have found in Grecian art the resources necessary for such an object. From its rude attempts at general representation of form and action, Homer's imagination might and did anticipate in its perfection the execution of works similar to those described in the well-known shield of Achilles; but, whatever was the supposed skill of Vulcan in its fabrication, that of his contemporary mortals was in all probability very inadequate to the production of individual or personal resemblance. Conventional figures of gods distinguishable by their attributes, or groups of figures representing actions, must have been familiar to him long before the sculptured form of a known warrior, living or dead, could be executed; which in such hands would at best have amounted to a hideous or ridiculous caricature. Accordingly, no allusion, we believe, is found in his poems to such an application of the art, however usual in more recent times."

The following has reference to another portion of the earth among the earliest syllables of recorded time; and we can only wish that future research may throw greater light upon it; for it is, perhaps, the most important of all which profane history embraces:—

"From the oblivion into which time and conquest have plunged the early history and civilisation of Sidon as well as of Tyre, and her colony of Carthage, it is impossible now to ascertain in what degree the arts, which were cultivated there at this early period, resembled those which subsequently arose in Greece. The earliest traditions and the most ancient historians record the establishment of Phœnician colonies on various islands and shores of the Ægean sea; and it was from these that, in all probability, the Greeks more immediately derived the art of expressing sounds by writing in an alphabet like their own. To these also may, perhaps, be traced the introduction of some of their earliest mysteries, and the worship of their oldest Hercules in the island of Thasos. This early intercourse supplied their less civilised people with many legendary fables and mythological superstitions, in addition to those, which their own poets had brought with them from Thrace and Asia Minor, or had fabricated at home. But in Phœnicia also we find the traces of the early elementary worship in the little that is left of their idolatrous mythology. Their Hercules was still the sun, the Sidonian Astarte was the moon; and we recognise in their personifications the objects of an earlier superstition. The Greeks of Homer's age had far more intercourse with Sidon than with Egypt; and we suspect that the mystic theology of Egypt, as well as the early invention of letters, came to them thus partially transfused through the medium of Phœnicia."

Of Greece the notice is more perfect:—

"From the time of Solon, and from a still earlier period, the attention of the Greeks was continually fixed on the learning and manners of Egypt. Their artists studied in their own native schools; but their historians travelled in search of the most ancient records; and their natural and moral philosophers went to be initiated in the doctrines of the sacred colleges of Memphis and Heliopolis. We trace the influence of this intercourse in the progress of their sciences and in every branch of their philosophy.

The initiated mystics no doubt adopted many Egyptian symbols, and the Egyptian interpretation of many of their own, and hence, probably, arose the notion that their artists had borrowed many of their forms from Egypt, when, in fact, they had only borrowed the learning that supplied them with a plausible and ingenious solution. In the progress of learning and refinement thus acquired the arts no doubt partook; and symbols were introduced in coins and in other public works, when they had become sacred and intelligible in the acceptance of their country. Still the native art retained its original and popular character, and the enigmatical abstraction was never with them the primary consideration. In religion and science, on the contrary, we trace the influence of the Egyptian system through every subsequent era of the pagan world, till the complete destruction of the Roman empire. From the time of Cambyzes, when their mythology and literature expired with the priests who taught them, the Greeks, and subsequently the Romans, have furnished us with such uncertain and inconsistent explanations of the ancient rituals as were gleaned from the subjugated colleges of their own later times: and finally, when the purer doctrines of Christianity began to threaten the subversion of their pagan shrines, the ingenuity of imperial philosophers called in the aid of the old mystic system to counteract its effects, by affording, if possible, a rational explanation of the horrors and abominations of polytheism through the doctrines of the Isiac and Eleusinian mysteries, and the reveries of the later Platonists."

We must now, however, conclude; which we do, much to our own gratification, with a sketch of the revival of the Fine Arts.

"It is in comparing the ancient specimens with those produced since the revival of the art in modern Italy, that the later predominance of painting becomes more conspicuous; we observe it in the style which was formed in Tuscany, and which became the model for the rest of Europe after the fifteenth century. In the provinces of the Roman empire, long over-run by the barbarians of the north, the arts of design sunk into mere mechanical trades, which, except from churchmen and monks, had little encouragement, and deserved none. They were never entirely discontinued, and in the decreasing limits of the eastern empire, or in the sanctuaries of Gothic devotion, workmen (who deserve no better name) were always found able, with more or less dexterity, to daub portraits of the Madonna on gilded boards, to carve hideous monsters in stone or marble, or to decorate niches in a monastic building with saints in mosaic. Monasteries, at least, were somewhat more secure and tranquil than the rest of the world; and thither the arts fled for refuge: artists became monks, and monks became artists. Their studies produced nothing more really worthy of attention than the illuminations of their manuscript books, which are, as is well known, often designed and executed with great dexterity and precision. Well-wrought ornaments of gold and silver also retained their value, and for these a demand was created by the barbaric luxury of the nobles, as well as by the growing wealth of the ecclesiastics. These were necessarily on a small scale; and, though they contributed to improve their manual dexterity and neatness, they exhibited but little knowledge of form, or breadth of design. Thus, among the monkish calligraphs, and the orifici of Sienna, Pisa, and Florence, the arts of painting and sculpture first awoke from their long le-

thargy, and retained in the style of each the traces of their origin. The compositions adopted in the minute designs of the illuminators retained their hardness, stiffness, and formality, when transferred to panels or models on a larger scale; but the details were elaborately and minutely expressed. These excellences, with increasing freedom and improvement, constantly, though still timidly advancing, reached their most refined perfection in the pictures of Leonardo da Vinci, and in the finished bronzes of Benvenuto Cellini. Greater attention had now been paid to the relics of ancient sculpture, but the design adopted from it by the painter was common to the sister art; and in the beautifully wrought bronze gates of Pisani and Ghiberti, at the baptistery of Florence, the tablets are, in fact, pictures admirably executed in bronze. The genius and enthusiasm of Michael Angelo created a revolution in both branches of the art. He studied the heroic and colossal forms of antiquity, as his predecessors had studied their minuter ornaments. Learned in anatomy, he displayed his learning, perhaps, too much in the exaggerated exhibition of the muscular structure, and in the contorted attitudes of his figures; but he at once shewed the feebleness and inaccuracy of the style with which his own contrasted. The bold outline and broad execution of his frescoes superseded the meagre but finished minuteness of the earlier school; and he carried the manner, so justly admired in these, into his sculpture, where it was assuredly less appropriate. It was his effort, and continued to be that of his successors, to give to sculpture some of the attractive and picturesque character which in their paintings had become so deservedly popular. A great similarity of composition took place, and generally to the disadvantage of the sculptor. It is impossible not to be struck with this peculiarity in the works of the Italian school from the time of the cinque cento, as it is called, to that of Bernini: their design in the hair, drapery, attitudes, and composition of their groups are such as are admired in painting, but are often ill adapted to marble or to bronze. Genius, such as they undoubtedly possessed, never, even in its aberrations, works quite in vain; and with much that is admirable, whilst attempting what is impracticable, they have produced effects which a more timid and even a better regulated mode of study might have failed to attain. Among the productions of Michael Angelo, the sitting figure of Lorenzo dei Medici (the duke of Urbino) has all the merit which genius could give to such a system. It is rather a picture in marble than a statue; but so instinct with life, so full of imagination, so broad, and shadowy, and impressive, that, like a poetic vision of romance, it captivates the coldest judgment, and disarms the pedantry of classical criticism. Other instances of similar nature will occur, but they are the characteristics of a manner which we at once perceive to be distinct from that of antiquity. The style of which we have given specimens in this and the preceding volume, was attained, not by the study of painting or of models, but by that of nature and of life, exalted by genius and refined by judgment, in selecting and adopting materials appropriate to its own purposes. Equal perfection can never be acquired by mere imitation, but must be reached by applying to the same sources, and treading in the same paths. Modern times have undoubtedly withdrawn much of the opportunity and encouragement which attended the earlier efforts of the art; but the genius of our own Flaxman, and the revival of a more correct

taste both in England and in Italy have, in a great measure, reclaimed it from the false light by which it had been led astray; and we recognise in our contemporary works a recurrence to sounder and purer principles. We have always to remember that, though the servile copyist of the ancient artists can only attain to feebleness and insipidity, the deviation from their principles will infallibly lead him into absurdity and extravagance."

As these dilettanti volumes are, from their high price and peculiar destination (principally for the members of the society), confined to very few hands, we trust we need offer no apology for the length of this article; and only regret that we cannot add to it any example of the charming engravings of antique statues, &c., with which it is splendidly enriched.

A History of British Fishes. By William Yarrell, F.L.S. Illustrated by Woodcuts of all the Species, and numerous Vignettes. 8vo. Parts III., IV., V., and VI. London, 1835. Van Voorst.

OUR early high appreciation of this work has been confirmed, and, if possible, raised by every succeeding part; and, having now four of these admirable specimens before us, we think it is but justice to Mr. Yarrell to resume the notice of his labours. Continuing his piscatorial course, and investigating all the species of fishes which can be denominated British, our author has herein furnished accounts of the gilt-head, braize, bream, sparus, mackerel, tunny, bonito, sword-fish, pilot-fish, scad, black-fish, dory, boar-fish, opah or king-fish, scabbard-fish, hair-tail, gymnetrus, deal-fish, snake-fish, mullet, sandmelt, blenny, shan, gunnel, sea-wolf, goby, dragonet, fishing-frog, and wrasse or old wife, with which the catalogue, for the present, very appropriately terminates.

Of all these, the scientific characters are given. They are clearly described, as well as figured in the cuts. The modes of catching them are specified; their habits told; the periods and manner in which they approach our shores; their localities at other times; the dates of their being first noticed; and, in short, every particular which can afford a complete idea of their appearance and economical uses.

The publication itself will be consulted by all naturalists for the information thus ably collected, and interestingly, as well as lucidly, arranged; but, for the general reader, and, in the meanwhile, for popular gratification, it will not, we are sure, be displeasing to see a few of the characteristic passages with which Mr. Y. so agreeably enlivens, while he instructs us on, his subject.

The nature of the teeth of fish is well illustrated in the account of the gilt-head:—

"All the teeth of fishes are simple, each originating in its own simple pulpy germ. Whatever the form of the tooth, it is produced by successive layers, as in the mammalia; but the growth is not directed downwards to form a root: there is no alveolar cavity; the tooth consists only of that part which is usually called the crown, and it seems rather to be a production of the surface of the bone than of the interior. The renewal of the teeth in fishes seems to take place at uncertain periods, apparently with some reference to the accidental wants of the animal; the new tooth sometimes grows beneath, sometimes at the side, or behind or before the old teeth, which are loosened at their attachment, not worn down, and thus thrown off. Fishes may have teeth attached to all the bones that assist in forming the cavity

of the mouth and pharynx; to the intermaxillary, maxillary, and palatine bones, the vomer, the tongue, the branchial arches supporting the gills, and the pharyngeal bones: there are genera, the species of which have teeth attached to all these various bones: sometimes these teeth are uniform in shape, at others differing. One or more of these bones are sometimes without teeth of any sort; and there are fishes that have no teeth whatever on any of them. The teeth are named with reference to the bone upon which they are placed, and are referred to as intermaxillary, maxillary, palatine, vomerine, &c., depending upon their position."

In the notice of breams it is stated:—"The young fish, which are commonly known by the name of chads, are without the lateral spot until their first autumn, when they are about half-grown."

This dissipates the notion that white-bait (of gastronomic celebrity) may be the spawn of the chad.

Of the mackerel, the details and observations upon them are worthy of quotation, not only as curious particulars of so common a fish, but as illustrating the theory of migration:—

"The mackerel was supposed by Anderson, Duhamel, and others, to be a fish of passage; performing, like some birds, certain periodical migrations, and making long voyages from north to south at one season of the year, and the reverse at another. It does not appear to have been sufficiently considered, that, inhabiting a medium which varied but little, either in its temperature or productions, locally, fishes are removed beyond the influence of the two principal causes which make a temporary change of situation necessary. Independently of the difficulty of tracing the course pursued through so vast an expanse of water, the order of the appearance of the fish at different places on the shores of the temperate and southern parts of Europe is the reverse of that which, according to their theory, ought to have happened. It is known that this fish is now taken, even on some parts of our own coast, in every month of the year. It is probable that the mackerel inhabits almost the whole of the European seas; and the law of nature, which obliges them and many others to visit the shallower water of the shores at a particular season, appears to be one of those wise and bountiful provisions of the Creator, by which not only is the species perpetuated with the greatest certainty, but a large portion of the parent animals are thus brought within the reach of man; who, but for the action of this law, would be deprived of many of those species most valuable to him as food. For the mackerel, dispersed over the immense surface of the deep, no effective fishery could be carried on; but, approaching the shore as they do from all directions, and roving along the coast collected in immense shoals, millions are caught, which yet form but a very small portion compared with the myriads that escape. This subject receives further illustration from a freshwater fish, as stated in the *Magazine of Natural History*, vol. vii. p. 637. 'When the char spawn, they are seen in the shallow parts of the rocky lakes (in which only they are found), and some of the streams that run into them: they are then taken in abundance; but so soon as the spawning is over, they retire into the deepest parts of the lake, and are but rarely caught.' It may be observed further, that, as there is scarcely a month throughout the year in which the fishes of some one or more species are not brought within the reach of man by the operation of the imperative law of nature referred to, a constant succession of

wholesome food is thus spread before him, which, in the first instance, costs him little beyond the exercise of his ingenuity and labour to obtain."

Mackerel were first allowed to be cried through the streets of London on a Sunday in 1698; and the practice prevails to the present time. In May 1807, the first Brighton boat-load of mackerel sold at Billingsgate for forty guineas per hundred—seven shillings each, reckoning six score to a hundred; the highest price ever known at that market. The next boat-load produced but thirteen guineas per hundred. Mackerel were so plentiful at Dover 1808, that they were sold sixty for a shilling. The success of the fishery in 1821 was beyond all precedent. The value of the catch of sixteen boats from Lowestoffe, on the 30th of June, amounted to 5252*l.*; and it is supposed that there was no less an amount than 14,000*l.* altogether realised by the owners and men concerned in the fishery of the Suffolk coast. In March 1833, on a Sunday, four Hastings' boats brought on shore 10,800 mackerel; and the next day, two boats brought 7000 fish. Early in the month of February 1834, one boat's crew from Hastings cleared 100*l.* by the fish caught in one night; and a large quantity of very fine mackerel appeared in the London market in the second week of the same month. They were cried through the streets of London three for a shilling on the 14th and 22d of March 1834, and had then been plentiful for a month. The boats engaged in fishing are usually attended by other fast-sailing vessels, which are sent away with the fish taken. From some situations, these vessels sail away direct for the London market; at others, they make for the nearest point from which they can obtain land-carriage for their fish."

The habits of the pilot-fish are very remarkable:—"In the year 1831, two specimens of the pilot-fish were caught on the opposite side of the British Channel, and more than one instance has occurred of their following ships into Guernsey. A few years since, a pair accompanied a ship from the Mediterranean into Falmouth, and were both taken with a net. In January 1831, the *Peru*, Graham master, put into Plymouth, on her voyage from Alexandria for London, after a passage of eighty-two days. About two days after she left Alexandria, two pilot-fish, *Gasterosteus dux*, made their appearance close alongside the vessel, were constantly seen near her during the homeward voyage, and followed her into Plymouth. After she came to an anchor in Catwater, their attachment appeared to have increased; they kept constant guard to the vessel, and made themselves so familiar, that one of them was actually captured by a gentleman in a boat alongside, but, by a strong effort, it escaped from his grasp, and regained the water. After this the two fish separated; but they were both taken the same evening, and, when dressed the next day, were found to be excellent eating."

What a cannibal reward for their attachment! But the followers of the powerful are often treated in like manner.

One of the etymologies of the dory, or doree, (but we fancy the wrong one,) is, that it is so called from the French *adorée*, worshipped, because this fish "contends with the haddock for the honour of bearing the marks of St. Peter's fingers, each being supposed to have been the fish out of whose mouth the apostle took the tribute-money; leaving on its sides, in proof of the identity, the marks of his finger and thumb. Another origin for the spots on the sides of the dory has also been assigned. St. Christopher,

in wading through an arm of the sea, bearing the Saviour, whence his name of Christophorus, is reported to have caught a dory, and to have left those impressions on its sides, to be transmitted to all posterity as an eternal memorial of the fact." And, in speaking of the opah, or king-fish, Mr. Y. remarks:—

"By the evidence of Chinese drawings, it would appear that the opah is also a native of the eastern seas; and it is certainly not a little singular, as observed by Mr. Couch, that, by a people so distant and secluded as the Japanese, a fish, considered originally as belonging to the same genus as the doree, should also be regarded as devoted to the deity, and the only one that is so. The opah is by them termed tai; and is esteemed as the peculiar emblem of happiness, because it is sacred to Jebis or Neptune."

The mullet is as extraordinary in its habits as the pilot-fish, though in a different way:—

"This fish (we are told by Mr. Couch) never goes to a great distance from land, but delights in shallow water when the weather is warm and fine; at which time it is seen prowling near the margin in search of food, and imprinting a dimple on the placid surface as it snatches beneath any oily substance that may chance to be swimming. It ventures to some distance up rivers, but always returns with the tide. Carew, the Cornish historian, had a pond of salt-water, in which these fish were kept; he says, that having been accustomed to feed them at a certain place every evening, they became so tame, that a knocking like that of chopping would certainly cause them to assemble. The intelligence this argues may also be inferred from the skill and vigilance this fish displays in avoiding danger, more especially in effecting its escape in circumstances of great peril. When enclosed within a ground-sea or sweep-net, as soon as the danger is seen, and before the limits of its range are straitened, and when even the end of the net might be passed, it is its common habit to prefer the shorter course, and throw itself over the head-line, and so escape; and when one of the company passes, all immediately follow. This disposition is so innate in the grey-mullet, that young ones of minute size may be seen tumbling themselves head over tail in their active exertions to pass the head-line. I have even known a mullet less than an inch in length to throw itself repeatedly over the side of a cup in which the water was an inch below the brim. Mulletts frequently enter by the floodgate into a salt-water mill-pond at Looe, which contains about twenty acres; and the larger ones, having looked about for a turn or two, often return by the way they had come. When, however, the turn of the tide has closed the gates and prevented this, though the space within is sufficiently large for pleasure and safety, the idea of constraint and danger sets them on effecting their deliverance. The wall is examined in every part; and when the water is near the summit, efforts are made to throw themselves over, by which they are not uncommonly left on the bank to their own destruction. When, after being surrounded by a net, two or three have made their escape, and the margin of the net has been secured and elevated above the surface to render certain the capture of the only remaining one, I have seen the anxious prisoner pass from end to end, examine every mesh and all the folds that lay on the ground, and at last, concluding that to pass through a mesh, or rend it, afforded the only though desperate chance of escape, it has retired to the greatest possible distance, which

had not been done before, and rushed at once to that part which was most tightly stretched. It was held, however, by the middle; and, conscious that all further effort must be unavailing, it yielded without a further struggle to its fate. The grey-mullet selects food that is soft and fat, or such as has begun to suffer decomposition; in search of which it is often seen thrusting its mouth into the soft mud; and, for selecting it, the lips appear to be furnished with exquisite sensibility of taste. It is, indeed, the only fish of which I am able to express my belief that it usually selects for food nothing that has life; although it sometimes swallows the common sand-worm. Its good success in escaping the hook commonly proceeds from its care not to swallow a particle of any large or hard substance; to avoid which it repeatedly receives the bait into its mouth, and rejects it; so that when hooked it is in the lips, from which the weight and struggles of the fish often deliver it. It is most readily taken with bait formed of the fat entrails of a fish, or cabbage boiled in broth."

Mr. Yarrell further states:—

"The partiality exhibited by the grey-mullet for fresh water has led to actual experiment of the effect of confining them to it entirely. Mr. Arnould put a number of the fry of the grey-mullet, about the size of a finger, into his pond at Guernsey, which is of about three acres area, and has been before referred to under the article Basse. After a few years, mullet of four pounds' weight were caught, which proved to be fatter, deeper, and heavier, for their length, than others obtained from the sea. Of all the various salt-water fishes introduced, the grey-mullet appeared to be the most improved. A slight change in the external colour is said to be visible."

The experiments of rearing sea-fish in fresh or brackish water, we are sorry to believe, are flagging, without having been sufficiently persevered in.

Of the shan, or shanny, the author says, from a MS. of Col. Montagu's:—

"This species of blenny is remarkably tenacious of life, and will live out of water for many days in a damp place, or put in fresh grass or moss moistened with water; and, probably, with a little attention, might be kept alive in this way for many weeks. If put into fresh water, it swims and does not appear to feel any inconvenience, but does not long survive the change."

The fishing-frog or sea-devil, is one of the most extraordinary of fish. Its head is furnished with two appendages, readily moved about, and one of them terminating in a glittering substance. "These elongated shafts are formed of bone covered by the common skin; and as the soft parts are abundantly supplied with nerves, they may also serve the angler as delicate organs of touch. The uses to which they are applied are singular. While couching close to the ground, the fish by the action of its ventral and pectoral fins, stirs up the sand or mud: hidden by the obscurity thus produced, it elevates these appendages, moves them in various directions by way of attraction as a bait, and the small fishes approaching either to examine or to seize them, immediately become the prey of the fisher. * * * When this fish is taken in a net, its captivity does not destroy its rapacious appetite, but it generally devours some of its fellow-prisoners, which have been taken from the stomach alive, especially flounders. It is not so much sought after for its own flesh, as for the fish generally to be found in its stomach: thus, though the

fishermen reject the fish itself, they do not reject those that the fish has collected."

Our extracts, however, have now brought us to the wrasse or sea-wife; but as this must, of necessity, involve family affairs, and we consider it impertinent in the press to bring forward private and personal matters, we shall again take leave of Mr. Yarrell for a few months, though we shall look earnestly for the ten succeeding parts which are announced to comprehend his design. The vignettes, or rather tail-pieces, are charming and replete with appropriate character: the last, by the by, in Part VI., is, either by accident or purposely, a capital whole length likeness of John Reeve in the garb of a fisherman.

Democracy in America. By Alexis de Tocqueville, &c. &c. Translated by Henry Reeve, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. I. London, 1835. Saunders and Otley.

IN a brief summary of novelties in publication two months ago, we mentioned this book as one possessed of considerable interest, not only from its intrinsic qualities, but from its enabling us to compare the statements and opinions of a well-educated French gentleman upon the subject of America with those of travellers belonging to our own country. Even within this short space the accounts which have reached us from across the Atlantic have added importance to the subject; and when we hear so much of the execution of Lynch's law and other tumultuary proceedings of a violent nature, we look with still greater attention to M. Tocqueville's view of democracy. Without further introduction, we proceed to cite the translator's Preface, in which he says:—

"The book of 'The Prince' is closed for ever as a state manual; and the book of 'The People'—a book of perhaps darker sophistries and more pressing tyranny—is as yet unwritten. Nevertheless, the events of every day ought to impress upon our minds the necessity of studying that element which threatens us; and, for a generation which is manifestly called upon to witness the solemn and terrible changes of the constitution of the empires of the earth, the deadliest sin is thoughtlessness, the most noxious food is prejudice, and the most fatal disease is party-spirit. The relations between men and power have been so indifferently understood ever since the beginning of the world, that we have found out no remedy for evil but evil, no safety from injury but injury, no protection from attack but attack; and, in all the wild experiments which a relaxed social condition has undergone, we have only had fresh confirmation of a truth enounced by Lord Bacon, namely, that the logical part of men's minds is often good, but the mathematical is nothing worth; that is, they can judge well of the attaining any end, but cannot judge of the value of the end itself. If England has hitherto maintained a sober and becoming position in the midst of greater revolutions than the world has witnessed since the Christian era, not the less does it behove her to meditate upon the lessons of her allies and her descendants. What her increasing intelligence might suggest, her increasing evils, her increasing population, her burdens, her crime, and her perils, enforce: the democratic element must be met, and to be met it must be known, before the unhallowed rites of destruction have begun; before recourse has been had to the probabilities of chance, in ignorance of the probabilities of cause; before the vertigo of conquest has seized the lower orders, or the palsy of dejection fallen upon the aristocracy.

It is presumed that the lesson will not be the less worthy of our attention because it is given us by a writer whose national experience and whose standard of comparison are more democratic than any thing which we are acquainted with in England. Although the reasonableness of democracy is shewn by the American States, where the activity of a trading population is dignified by the exercise of many civic virtues, and where the task of the legislator was not to change or to repair, but to organise and create; the perilous erection of a central power, such as now obtains in France, may check the confidence with which the hand of the many is raised against the errors of the few, and we may hesitate before we displace the time-honoured dispensers of social benefits, to make way for the more compact and less flexible novelties of the time. Those thinkers who are wont in politics to substitute principles of general utility for those of local interests, are like builders who should in all cases rely on the principle of gravity, to the exclusion of the law of cohesion."

Such are the dicta of Mr. Henry Reeve, who has rendered the French work into English; and, with regard to the publication itself, he informs the reader:—

"The first volume may be said to contain the whole of the analytical part of the work; and the second (which will follow in the course of a few weeks) offers more general considerations upon the character, the vices, the motives, and the future destiny of the democratic people, the retiring Indians, and the wretched slaves of the United States of America."

M. Tocqueville himself, in his Introduction, thus expresses his ideas, which are sound and comprehensive:—

"The Christian nations of our age seem to me to present a most alarming spectacle; the impulse which is bearing them along is so strong that it cannot be stopped, but it is not yet so rapid that it cannot be guided: their fate is in their hands; yet a little while and it may be so no longer. The first duty which is at this time imposed upon those who direct our affairs is to educate the democracy; to warm its faith, if that be possible; to purify its morals; to direct its energies; to substitute a knowledge of business for its inexperience, and an acquaintance with its true interests for its blind propensities; to adapt its government to time and place, and to modify it in compliance with the occurrences and the actors of the age. A new science of politics is indispensable to a new world."

In the main body of his work the author sketches the geographical form of America; its English origin, and the consequences yet resulting thence; social condition and the principle of the sovereignty of the people; the several states and the federal constitution; and other features and institutions which distinguish the United States from all other nations. From this mass we must select a portion or two to illustrate the whole; and the following is upon a topic of vast influence:—

"The law of equal distribution proceeds by two methods: by acting upon things, it acts upon persons; by influencing persons, it affects things. By these means the law succeeds in striking at the root of landed property, and dispersing rapidly both families and fortunes. Most certainly, it is not for us Frenchmen of the nineteenth century, who daily witness the political and social changes which the law of partition is bringing to pass, to question its influence. It is perpetually conspicuous in our country, overthrowing the walls of our dwell-

ings and removing the landmarks of our fields. But although it has produced great effects in France, much still remains for it to do. Our recollections, opinions, and habits, present powerful obstacles to its progress. In the United States it has nearly completed its work of destruction, and there we can best study its results. The English laws concerning the transmission of property were abolished in almost all the states at the time of the Revolution. The law of entail was so modified as not to interrupt the free circulation of property. The first generation having passed away, estates began to be parcelled out; and the change became more and more rapid with the progress of time. At this moment, after a lapse of little more than sixty years, the aspect of society is totally altered; the families of the great landed proprietors are almost all commingled with the general mass. In the state of New York, which formerly contained many of these, there are but two who still keep their heads above the stream; and they must shortly disappear. The sons of these opulent citizens are become merchants, lawyers, or physicians. Most of them have lapsed into obscurity. The last trace of hereditary ranks and distinctions is destroyed,—the law of partition has reduced all to one level. I do not mean that there is any deficiency of wealthy individuals in the United States; I know of no country, indeed, where the love of money has taken stronger hold on the affections of men, and where a profounder contempt is expressed for the theory of the permanent equality of property. But wealth circulates with inconceivable rapidity, and experience shews that it is rare to find two succeeding generations in the full enjoyment of it. This picture, which may perhaps be thought to be overcharged, still gives a very imperfect idea of what is taking place in the new states of the west and south-west. At the end of the last century a few bold adventurers began to penetrate into the valleys of the Mississippi; and the mass of the population very soon began to move in that direction: communities unheard of till then were seen to emerge from the wilds; states, whose names were not in existence a few years before, claimed their place in the American Union; and in the western settlements we may behold democracy arrived at its utmost extreme. In these states, founded off-hand and as it were by chance, the inhabitants are but of yesterday. Scarcely known to one another, the nearest neighbours are ignorant of each other's history. In this part of the American continent, therefore, the population has not experienced the influence of great names and great wealth, nor even that of the natural aristocracy of knowledge and virtue. None are there to wield that respectable power which men willingly grant to the remembrance of a life spent in doing good before their eyes. The new states of the west are already inhabited; but society has no existence among them. It is not only the fortunes of men which are equal in America; even their acquisitions partake, in some degree, of the same uniformity. I do not believe that there is a country in the world where, in proportion to the population, there are so few uneducated, and, at the same time, so few learned, individuals. Primary instruction is within the reach of every body; superior instruction is scarcely to be obtained by any. This is not surprising; it is, in fact, the necessary consequence of what we have advanced above. Almost all the Americans are in easy circumstances, and can, therefore, obtain the first elements of human knowledge. In America

there are comparatively few who are rich enough to live without a profession. Every profession requires an apprenticeship, which limits the time of instruction to the early years of life. At fifteen they enter upon their calling; and thus their education ends at the age when ours begins. Whatever is done afterwards is with a view to some special and lucrative object; a science is taken up as a matter of business; and the only branch of it which is attended to is such as admits of an immediate practical application. In America most of the rich men were formerly poor: most of those who now enjoy leisure were absorbed in business during their youth; the consequence of which is, that when they might have had a taste for study, they had no time for it; and when the time is at their disposal they have no longer the inclination. There is no class, then, in America in which the taste for intellectual pleasures is transmitted with hereditary fortune and leisure, and by which the labours of the intellect are held in honour. Accordingly, there is an equal want of the desire and the power of application to these objects. A middling standard is fixed in America for human knowledge. All approach as near to it as they can; some as they rise, others as they descend. Of course, an immense multitude of persons are to be found who entertain the same number of ideas on religion, history, science, political economy, legislation, and government. The gifts of intellect proceed directly from God, and man cannot prevent their unequal distribution. But, in consequence of the state of things which we have here represented, it happens that, although the capacities of men are widely different, as the Creator has doubtless intended they should be, they are submitted to the same method of treatment. In America the aristocratic element has always been feeble from its birth; and, if at the present day it is not actually destroyed, it is, at any rate, so completely disabled that we can scarcely assign to it any degree of influence in the course of affairs. The democratic principle, on the contrary, has gained so much strength by time, by events, and by legislation, as to have become not only predominant but all-powerful. There is no family or corporate authority, and it is rare to find even the influence of individual character enjoy any durability. America, then, exhibits in her social state a most extraordinary phenomenon. Men are there seen on a greater equality in point of fortune and intellect, or, in other words, more equal in their strength, than in any other country of the world, or in any age of which history has preserved the remembrance."

As the election of a president will soon take place, we shall choose our concluding extracts from remarks which bear on that subject; and wait for the second volume to enlighten us, as we hope it will, with regard to the slavery states, and those discrepancies between them and the commercial states of the north and sea-board, which are likely, in the course of years, and with the increase of territory and population, to dissolve the Union into several great nations.

"For a long while (says M. T.) before the appointed time is at hand, the election becomes the most important and the all-engrossing topic of discussion. The ardour of faction is redoubled; and all the artificial passions which the imagination can create in the bosom of a happy and peaceful land are agitated and brought to light. The president, on the other hand, is absorbed by the cares of self-defence. He no longer governs for the interest of the

state, but for that of his re-election; he does homage to the majority, and, instead of checking its passions, as his duty commands him to do, he frequently courts its worst caprices. As the election draws near, the activity of intrigue and the agitation of the populace increase; the citizens are divided into hostile camps, each of which assumes the name of its favourite candidate; the whole nation glows with feverish excitement; the election is the daily theme of the public papers, the subject of private conversation, the end of every thought and every action, the sole interest of the present. As soon as the choice is determined, this ardour is dispelled; and as a calmer season returns, the current of the state, which had nearly broken its banks, sinks to its usual level: but who can refrain from astonishment at the causes of the storm?

"It is impossible to consider the ordinary course of affairs in the United States without perceiving that the desire of being re-elected is the chief aim of the president; that his whole administration, and even his most indifferent measures, tend to this object; and that, as the crisis approaches, his personal interest takes the place of his interest in the public good. The principle of re-eligibility renders the corrupt influence of elective governments still more extensive and pernicious. In America it exercises a peculiarly fatal influence on the sources of national existence. Every government seems to be afflicted by some evil which is inherent in its nature, and the genius of the legislator is shewn in eluding its attacks. A state may survive the influence of a host of bad laws, and the mischief they cause is frequently exaggerated; but a law which encourages the growth of the canker within must prove fatal in the end, although its bad consequences may not be immediately perceived. The principle of destruction in absolute monarchies lies in the excessive and unreasonable extension of the prerogative of the crown; and a measure tending to remove the constitutional provisions which counterbalance this influence would be radically bad, even if its immediate consequences were unattended with evil. By a parity of reasoning, in countries governed by a democracy, where the people is perpetually drawing all authority to itself, the laws which increase or accelerate its action are the direct assailants of the very principle of the government.

"If ineligible a second time, the president would be far from independent of the people, for his responsibility would not be lessened; but the favour of the people would not be so necessary to him as to induce him to court it by humouring its desires. If re-eligible (and this is more especially true at the present day, when political morality is relaxed, and when great men are rare), the president of the United States becomes an easy tool in the hands of the majority. He adopts its likings and its animosities, he hastens to anticipate its wishes, he forcasts its complaints, he yields to its illdest cravings, and, instead of guiding it, as the legislature intended that he should do, he is ever ready to follow its bidding. Thus, in order not to deprive the state of the talents of an individual, those talents have been rendered almost useless; and to reserve an expedient for extraordinary perils, the country has been exposed to daily dangers."

From these instances the reader may be enabled to form an adequate notion of the character of this work, in which certainly unprejudiced discussion and philosophical inquiry are pursued with the best abilities of a well-informed and inquisitive mind.

Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of the Rev. C. F. Swartz. To which is prefixed a History of Christianity in India. By Hugh Pearson, D.D. &c. Dean of Salisbury. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1835. Hatchard and Son.

In this "second edition" of a work of great interest to the Christian world, the reverend author has incorporated the correspondence of its apostolic Subject with Mr. Huddleston in 1785, 6, 7, 8, *et seq.*, which illustrate transactions at Tanjore, hitherto not detailed on such particular authority. In other respects, it contains a complete account of this pious and benevolent missionary, whose labours in the East were directed so entirely by the spirit of wisdom and true religion. Swartz, indeed, may be set forth as a pattern to all men who undertake similar works; and to shew what can be effected by discretion and moderation, not unaccompanied by, but guiding, zeal and purity of purpose. Of all this Mr. Carne's sketch of Swartz, among his missionaries, afforded us pleasing evidence; but we are not the less inclined to thank the Dean of Salisbury for his enlarged view of the same character, and for the excellent prefix in the *History of Christianity in India*. In neither have we those appeals to the passions which assort so ill with just reasoning; in neither have we those exaggerated pictures of horrors which are so needless—so worse than needless—in the cause of truth; in neither have we those too prevalent clap-traps, which disgrace, rather than promote, the sacred labours of conversion, which provoke doubt and contradiction more than conviction and assent, and which prove that ill-regulated and ignorant enthusiasm, even when founded on good motives, is calculated to throw firebrands into the field instead of diffusing contentment, a holy peace and industry, prosperity and brotherly love. Far different is Dr. Pearson's work, and well calculated to produce concord and happiness.

Excursions in the North of Europe in 1830 and 1833. By John Barrow, Junior. Second Edition. Pp. 380. London, 1835. Murray. We are glad to see new editions of these interesting tours; so pleasing in their matter and so neat in their manner and illustrations. The first excursion embraced (as most readers are aware) parts of Russia, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway; the second was confined to the latter country: and both have been noticed with just eulogy in the *Literary Gazette*, so that no further remarks are now called for; and we only record the republication to place Mr. Barrow's name at the head of the following extracts, which we have long owed to his still later volume, *namely*, his "Visit to Iceland;" and it gives us pleasure to redeem our pledge in regard to this volume, by selecting some of the interesting descriptions of its extraordinary Geysers.

"There is not (he tells us) in all Iceland such a machine as a wheel-carriage; no, not a wheelbarrow; and, indeed, if there were, they would be useless, as there is nothing in the shape of a road on which they could move. The way or the path either lies over beds of lava, so rugged that the horses are obliged to pick their way, or over boggy ground, where it is equally necessary to avoid those places into which the animals might sink up to their belly, and which, when left to themselves, they are remarkably skilful in detecting. In some places, the path resembles a deep rut formed by the cracking or disruption of a stream of lava; and here the rider is pretty much in the predicament of the Irishman who was carried in a sedan-

chair without a bottom in it; for in all such places we were able to relieve our horses by putting our feet on the two sides of the sunken path. * * * There was (he continues) nothing remarkable in the equipment of the horses on which we were mounted, save the bits of the bridles, which were somewhat ponderous, being sufficiently large to have broken the jaws of the hardest-mouthed animal in a regiment of dragoons. The Icelandic horses are small, seldom standing above fourteen hands, and frequently not more than twelve or thirteen. In so great a number of horses promiscuously taken, there was no want of variety as to shape, size, colour, or quality; but, being so taken, it was far beyond our expectation to find that there was not one animal among them that could be called a bad one, and only one that might be said to be decidedly vicious; and this one certainly tried the patience of his riders, as we alternately mounted him in the course of the journey. * *

"But that which surprised us not a little was, that, notwithstanding the poverty of the food of these animals and the scantiness of it—for in winter they barely exist, and have nothing whatever in the summer months but the grass and small plants they can pick up on the hills—they were all in high condition as to flesh. We had moreover been told that Prince Frederick had taken with him, on his tour to the north-eastward, all that were worth having in the neighbourhood of Reikiavik, to the number of fifty. This, however, we were afterwards satisfied could not have been the case, as we had an opportunity of inspecting his royal highness's stud on his return to Reikiavik; and there was not a single animal in the whole group that was in any way superior to the generality of our own."

The first day's stage brought the party to Thingvall, where their only accommodation was to sleep in the church—as many people do, indeed, without travelling so far. But there are no inns, and tourists here must take care of themselves. With proper precautions our countrymen fared as well as could be expected; and in due time attained the object of their wishes—a sight of these Phlegrean fields:—

"We were now (says Mr. Barrow) arrived close upon the verge of that plain out of which these boiling springs issue. The moment we turned a projecting angle of the range of hills called the Laugerfjell, along which we had been travelling all the way from Almannagjá, and entered the plain, we were at once in the midst of smoke and steam, rising above and around us, and of boiling springs and bogs of heated mud at every step we took. Our first object was to look out for some firm and dry spot on which we might pitch our tent, as close to the principle Geysers as possible; and while that operation was going on, we perambulated this extraordinary piece of ground, that seemed to be shaking and trembling under our feet, and below which we could hear a sort of murmuring or rumbling noise not unlike that of distant thunder. In some places we found single detached fountains or jets throwing up steam mixed with water; in others several smaller ones grouped together, emitting steam only. In one place, where a mound, or oblate and truncated cone, of considerable extent, rose in a gradual slope out of the plain, the rumbling noise was loudest; and a large basin in the summit of the mound at once pointed out to us that this was that which, *par excellence*, is called the Great Geyser; but all above ground was still and quiet. The number, size, and position of the several springs on this small piece of ground, which does not exceed twelve

acres, may best be collected from the sketch in the following page, laid down by the eye with the aid of a pocket compass, from every part of which is thrown out steam or water, or both; but in this sketch the principal boiling and mud springs only are laid down, those numerous holes or fissures that were emitting steam without water not being inserted. It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when we arrived on the ground; and none but those who have witnessed the scene can appreciate the impatience we felt to be favoured with one of those grand exhibitions, which some few of our countrymen have seen with wonder and delight."

The great basin is described, and the author adds:—

"The stream of water that flows from the basin finds its way down the slope of the mound, and at the foot thereof divides itself into two branches which empty themselves into the *Huit-aa*, or White River. On the margins of these little streams are found in abundance the most extraordinary and beautiful incrustations that can be conceived, which, like those on the margin of the basin, would appear to be owing to the steam and spray that accompany the water, rather than to the water itself. Along the banks of these occasional streamlets the grasses and the various aquatic plants are all covered with incrustations, some of which were exquisitely beautiful, but so delicate that, with every possible care, I found it was utterly impossible to bring any of them away in a perfect state to Reikiavik. Every sort of adventitious fragment, whether of pieces of wood, bones or horns of animals, were here found in a silicified state, and among other things, by the edge of the stream, I met with a piece of printed paper which, with the letters perfectly legible, exhibited a thin plate of transparent silex, giving it the appearance of a child's horn-book; but the moment it was removed it fell in pieces. Previous to our departure the governor had shewn to me a worsted stocking which, by laying on the banks of this streamlet about six months, had been completely converted into stone, as had also a blue handkerchief, which exhibited all the cheques and colours of the original; and these were solid enough to bear handling, and as hard as silex itself. I must observe, however, that these streams are lined with a white siliceous stone of a close compact texture, resembling pure white marble, which continues down to their junction with the *Huit-aa*. We had shot some plovers and curlews on our way to this place, which we ordered to be boiled in the basin of the Great Geyser, and they were sufficiently cooked in the space of twenty minutes, the temperature of the water continuing to vary from 180° to 190° of Fahrenheit. The steam arising from this, as well as all the Geysers, is sensibly, but not very strongly, impregnated with the smell of sulphur; and our guides told us the birds would taste of it so strongly as not to be eatable: but whether our appetites were sharp, or our senses dull, we did not by any means find this to be the case, nor could we perceive the slightest taste of sulphur. At this time, however, I filled a bottle with the beautiful clear water of the Geyser, which at the moment certainly had a strong smell of sulphur; but, though firmly corked on the spot, it had lost it altogether on my arrival in England; nor was there the least deposit either of that or of any other substance whatever, when submitted to chemical tests."

* Of this, though so small in quantity, Mr. Faraday made an admirable analysis, by which he found no traces

"The obstinate Geyser, to our continued mortification, still remained tranquil during the whole of this day, with the exception only of two or three occasional ebullitions, of from four to five feet in height, each of which was preceded by the usual rumbling noise below the surface. Towards the evening, however, our attention was called to another quarter of these Phlegrean fields, where a large opening or tube was observed, the margin of which was almost even with the general surface, the small mound and basin being scarcely discernible. We had previously noticed this in a perfectly tranquil state, and doubted whether it was an old worn-out geyser or a new one. We could perceive, at the depth of about twelve or fourteen feet, water in a state of ebullition, but without any apparent intention of rising higher. The circumstance that now attracted our attention, was that of observing our guides digging up and throwing into the orifice large masses of peat or turf. The guides seemed to think that, by such provocation, they might succeed in bringing on an eruption; and, as this was a wished-for event, we all lent our assistance in heaving in turf and peat in large quantities; and, sure enough, the boiling fluid, as if filled with rage and indignation at such treatment, burst forth almost instantaneously, and, without giving the least notice, with a most violent eruption, heaving up a column of mud and water with fragments of peat, as black as ink, to the height of sixty or seventy feet, and continuing to do so for eight or ten minutes, when it subsided, and all the water sank into the shaft, where it remained in a tranquil state at its former depth. The masses of turf had been completely shattered to atoms, and dissolved, as it were, in the water, which did not recover the usual transparency of the geyser-waters when it ceased: the fragments of turf, in descending, fell back into the shaft. The guides remarked that this was the first time this geyser had played for upwards of a month, the Prince of Denmark and his party having choked it, by throwing in a quantity of large stones. In a comparatively small aperture like this, as in the Roaring Geyser, there is little doubt that it may be choked up by heaping in stones, and that steam only will force its way through the water, though this would, perhaps, be done at the risk of blowing out some fresh orifice. The name given to this geyser by the Icelanders is *Strockr*, the shaker, or agitator; and, from its position, I am inclined to think it must be that which Sir John Stanley has called the New Geyser; but the rim or wall which he mentions as surrounding it can hardly be said to exist."

"This day, the 4th of August, as well as the former one, passed over without any fresh symptoms of an explosion from the Great Geyser. Annoying as this was in the extreme, we had so much set our minds on an exhibition of its powers, as to come to a determination not to quit the spot till we had received that gratification, though we had very nearly got to the end of our provisions without the means of recruiting them. A Norwegian servant of Mr. Knudtson was as anxious as ourselves—indeed, so much so, that he sat up all night—and fortunately he did so, for about three o'clock in the morning, when we were fast asleep, having been kept awake the greater part of the preceding night by the rumbling noise under the earth at different periods, he hastily entered the tent, and said that, from the incessant noise and the violent rushing of the steam, he

of sulphur, but a peculiar combination of silica and the alkali soda. The specific gravity 1000·8.

had no doubt an eruption was about to take place. We were of course instantly on our legs; and, just as we arrived at the spot, a few jets were thrown up to no great height, and we were once more making up our minds to another disappointment, when suddenly, as if by a violent effort, the shaft discharged a full column of water and steam; the former mounting in a grand mass to the height, as we estimated it, of between seventy and eighty feet. I must observe, however, it is but an estimate, as the rolling volumes of steam generally enveloped the column of water, and accompanied it to the very highest point, so that it was not easy to get a fair view of it, much less to measure it with any degree of certainty; but I feel pretty confident that I have not overrated the height. I may here observe, that these rolling clouds, which in common parlance I have called steam, are not that pure unmixed steam which is constantly converted into moisture, and vanishes when it escapes into the open air, like that which is let off from the boilers of steam-engines; but is here accompanied by a kind of smoke and spray from the boiling water, that require some little time to melt away and leave the atmosphere clear. No sooner was the eruption over, and the water had subsided into the shaft, the steam continuing to arise, than the birds of Odin made their appearance, and perched themselves on the margin of the basin on the leeward side, while we were standing on the opposite margin not twenty yards distant. I could not learn from our guides that any sacred character was attached to this bird, but, as already stated, it is considered as a bird of ill omen. Their remarkable confidence in man may probably be taken as a proof that they are not molested by him. As a further proof of this, one of our party sent a ball through one of a large group assembled on the beach of Reikiavik, which had shewn great confidence; but after this circumstance they avoided us in such a way that it was quite impossible to come near them. The farmers watch their movements, but seem to be afraid to take measures for destroying them, and yet they are among their greatest enemies: they are always on the watch during the lambing season to pounce upon and carry off the young lambs; in the winter especially they hover over the farm-houses, seizing every thing they can lay their claws upon, and will not be driven away—indeed, they sometimes hovered over us in such a manner, as if they were only waiting an opportunity to pounce upon us. The Icelandic raven is a very powerful bird, much larger and stronger than those in the more southern parts of Europe. Sir John Stanley has observed, that, when he was on this remarkable spot, the eruptions of the Great Geyser took place every two hours. When the one I have spoken of ceased, it was four hours before we had the satisfaction of witnessing a second, and that only rose to the height of some ten or twelve feet, and continued only about a minute, when the water subsided almost immediately. An hour after this we had a third, which ascended probably to the height of thirty feet, and this may have continued to act for about ten minutes: two hours after this, that is to say about eleven o'clock, the usual rising of the water in the basin, and the boiling up of that in the shaft, were observed, and a fourth eruption speedily followed, the water being forced up to the same height, or thereabouts, as the last."

Theorising upon these phenomena, Mr. Barrow inclines to adopt the Plutonic system, and he observes:—

"One thing is quite certain—fire cannot

exist without fuel, and fire consumes the fuel that feeds it. Where, then, are we to look for that supply of fuel that has kept the Geysers playing, as we know from historical records, six hundred years, and for any thing that can be known or imagined to the contrary, may have been playing for ten times that period? A question may here be raised, whether the same fire that supplies steam for the Geysers melts the streams of lava that flow from Hecla? The presumption is against it. Hecla has been perfectly quiet for more than sixty years, and remained tranquil more than seventy years before the last eruption in 1772. Besides, there are multitudes of volcanoes that have for ages been wholly extinct, the supply of fuel being probably exhausted. From whence then, it may again be asked, can an apparent perennial supply of fuel possibly be derived to support a conflagration of so many hundreds, perhaps thousands of years, such as that which affords steam for the Geysers? To what other source can we have recourse, than to that central fire of the old philosophers, which the new ones, in their superior wisdom, thought fit to extinguish, but which has once more been revived by the late eminent Sir Humphry Davy? By him who, after deep and mature reflection, was induced to abandon those chemical agencies on which he had once relied—of the newly discovered metals of the earth, the alkalis and the pyrites, in lieu of them, to adopt a strong opinion, amounting almost to a conviction, of the existence of a fluid central fire 'in the laboratory of nature?'

From the foregoing quotations our readers may judge of the lively and graphic manner in which Mr. Barrow has described the Geysers, which leaves us less to regret that we cannot transfer his pencil sketches to our page. His account of their stay at Reikiavik is also interesting; and we are gratified to learn that the peasantry enjoy very superior education, and that libraries and literary researches occupy their proper and important stations in these distant parts.

From Reikiavik the yacht sailed to the Snaefell, but the party could not land; and Mr. Barrow supplies the vacuum by some very curious extracts from the journal of former visitors to this remarkable mountain.

On their return to Reikiavik they enjoyed the most agreeable society of the prince, who had also come back: but for the details of this portion of the excursion and much other matter, in which the intelligent and the amusing are very pleasantly blended, we must refer to the *Vini* itself, which we recommend to all with hearty good-will.

Resolutio Problematis de Circuli Quadratura juxta Calculum quem colligere potuit Foaguius Antonius de Oliveira Leitao, &c. Pp. 23. London, 1835. Whittaker.

SEÑOR DE LEITAO has certainly the credit of "attempting things impossible," but whether he gets the better of them is quite another question. However much he may himself prize his geometrical labours, we are sceptical enough to opine that the square of the circle is still just as far from being expressed in an exact ratio as ever it was, at least as far as he is concerned. We candidly confess that, to us, his so-called demonstration is utterly and totally unintelligible; and we doubt much whether, with the single exception of the learned gentleman himself, it will not prove equally so to every one else. We trust that so acute a mathematician will not disdain to attempt the solution of two or three problems which have much puzzled ourselves. 1st. Required the distance in yards

and feet, from the 1st chapter of Genesis to the top of Mount Etna. 2d. The height of Mont Blanc in pounds, shillings, and pence. 3d. The diameter of the circle-ating medium; and, lastly, the length in miles of the national debt, and how long it would take Captain Barclay, or any equal pedestrian, to walk it off. These questions we think admirably adapted to the learned gentleman's calibre; which, by the by, reminds us of a certain geometrician, whose portrait may be seen in one of the series of Hogarth's "Rake's Progress."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Student's Manual, &c., by the Rev. J. Todd. 12mo. pp. 392. (Northampton, America, Butler; Boston, Hillard and Co.; London, Kennett.)—The Rev. John Todd, in this endeavour to form the intellectual and moral character of students, though in truth he gives a great deal of good advice, appears to be a person, in many points, of very strict and narrow opinions. Neither is his style good, nor his taste or judgment of the best order. His volume is rather a jumble of good intentions, illustrated from much miscellaneous reading. With Byron he is most wroth, and says, "I believe a single page may be selected from Byron which has done more hurt to the mind and the heart of the young than all his writings have ever done good. But he will quickly pass from notice, and is doomed to be exiled from the libraries of all virtuous men. It is a blessing to the world, that what is putrid must soon pass away. The carcass hung in chains will be gazed at for a short time in horror; but men will soon turn their eyes away, and remove even the gallows on which they swung. 'But,' say you, 'has my author ever read Byron and Moore, Hume and Paine, Scott, Bulwer, and Cooper?' Yes, he has read them all, and with too much care. He knows every rock and every quicksand; and he solemnly declares to you, that the only good which he is conscious of ever having received from them is, of having an impression that men who possess talents of such compass and power, and so perverted in their application, must meet the day of judgment under a responsibility which would be cheaply removed by the price of a world. Those who wrote to undermine or to crush the belief of the Christian—those who wrote to shew how they could revel in passion, and pour out their living scorn upon their species—and those who wasted life and gigantic powers merely to amuse men—have come far short of answering the great end of existence on earth."

So much for the rev. gent's principles, from a fellow-feeling in which we pray to be delivered; and, as one specimen is quite enough to demonstrate their general puritanism, we shall only use his volume further to select a few of the pleasant recollections and anecdotes with which he has sugared his vinegar.

Idleness.—"Pray, of what did your brother die?" said the Marquess Spinola to Sir Horace Vere. "He died, sir," replied he, "of having nothing to do." "Alas, sir," said Spinola, "that is enough to kill any general of us all."

Gourmandism.—"A man of property, who had for years been abusing his stomach, at last found his health on a rapid decline. Nature could endure it no longer. He went to consult the celebrated Dr. Spring, of Watertown, Mass. He stated the symptoms of his case, so clearly that the learned physician could not mistake the nature of the disease. 'I can cure you, sir,' said he, 'if you will follow my advice.' The patient promised most implicitly to do so. 'Now,' says the doctor, 'you must steal a horse.' 'What! steal a horse?' 'Yes,—you must steal a horse. You will then be arrested, convicted, and placed in a situation where your diet and regimen will be such that in a short time your health will be perfectly restored.'

Politeness.—"No station, rank, or talents, can ever excuse a man for neglecting the civilities due from man to man. When Clement XIV. ascended the papal chair, the ambassadors of the several states represented at his court waited on his holiness with their congratulations. As they were introduced, and severally bowed, he also bowed, to return the compliment. On this the master of ceremonies told his holiness that he should not have returned their salute. 'O, I beg your pardon,' said he; 'I have not been poor long enough to forget good manners.'

Invita Minerva.—"A man supposed his acquaintance particularly fond of conversing about the characters drawn in Scripture, and took every opportunity to bring these upon the tapis. 'I affirm,' said he, on one of these occasions, 'that this Samson was the strongest man that ever lived, or ever will live.' 'It is not so,' said he for whose special gratification the subject was introduced—'it is not so; you yourself are a stronger man than Samson.' 'How can that be?' 'Why, you have just lugged him in by head and shoulders!'

The Natural History of Man, with a map and illustrative plates. Pp. 288. (London, Darton and Sons.)—To the young, and persons who have not time or opportunity to consult more reconcile works, publications like the present must be found very useful. The title explains its object, which is to afford instruction respecting the subject of the five great varieties of the human species, viz. the Mongolian, Caucasian, Ethiopian, American, and Malayan. The editor has levied tribute on many works which illustrate his design; and has in general followed good authorities. Occasionally, however, he seems to go

with those who mistake effects for causes; and we will say that his portrait of an Ethiop, p. 180, is much more like a stout dissenting clergyman than a negro.

A Practical Treatise on Teething and the Management of the Teeth, &c., by J. Paterson Clark, M.A. 8vo. pp. 83. (London, Longman and Co.)—Mr. Clark, both in theory and in practice, which is worth a hundred theories, is so well known to the world that it would shew little of our wisdom-teeth were we to occupy more space upon the present publication than to say that it is quite worthy of his reputation. It is a work of much interest to all who have, or expect to have, teeth, as well as to those who have none; and we venture to recommend it to those classes, with the hint that it is of less consequence to others.

Treatise on Water on the Brain, by W. Griffiths, Surgeon, &c. Pp. 87. (London, Longman and Co.)—A medical treatise of much merit, which develops many common causes of this disease which the uninformed little suspect to be likely to produce it. Water in almost any way, except to sail on or swim in, is a disagreeable element; but its presence on the brain is even more disagreeable than to be obliged to drink it. Persons who wish to avoid the former, as it is not difficult to do the latter, would do well to consult Mr. Griffiths.

New and Complete Manual of Auscultation and Percussion. Pp. 206. (London, Baily and Co.)—Translated by W. Fitzherbert, B.A. from the French of Dr. Raciowski, and a good work on the subject. Not carried too far we can readily believe auscultation to be a valuable help towards the diagnosis of diseases; but beware of listening too much to the sounds of the charmer. Fine Ear, in the Fairy Tale, would be the best physician were it not altogether depended upon, as it is, we fear, sometimes too much.

Every Englishman his own German Master; or, the Shortest and Easiest Introduction to a Theoretical and Practical Knowledge of the German Language, by J. S. Rusender. 12mo. pp. 204. (London, Richter.)—This grammar, which is illustrated by numerous examples and dialogues, will be a valuable addition to the German student's library. *The Eerdy*, by Robert Mudge. 12mo. pp. 57. (London, Ward and Co.)—The author of the "British Naturalist," a very pretty and justly popular work, and other productions of a useful character, has here added to the obligation of the public, by compiling in a sensible manner, and placing clearly in view, the leading facts connected with the terrestrial sphere. The various natural sciences, geography, astronomy, &c. &c., are all of course illustrated; and the young and emulous student has, in a single volume, a very plain and agreeable instructor in these matters, stimulating the mind to more ample and elaborate inquiries.

Considerations respecting the Trade with China, by Joseph Thompson. Pp. 177. (London, Allen and Co.)—The volume must, we presume, be of importance to parties engaged in the China trade, as it treats of the exchanges and the silver coinage and standard value in a full and particular manner. The author, in his other discussions, seems to think that ships of 500 tons may carry on the China trade even more advantageously than the very large vessels hitherto employed; and is much in favour of procuring Macao, if possible, from the Portuguese, as a British government settlement.

Lichens Britannici; or, Specimens of the Lichens of Britain. Parts I. and II. By J. Bohler. (Sheffield, Ridges; London, Groombridge.)—An exceedingly beautiful work, highly creditable to our provincial press, and a most acceptable present to the cryptogamic botanist. The specimens contained in it are natural; prepared as for a *hortus siccus*, and carefully gummed upon blank leaves.

A Short Practical Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry; containing a few simple Rules, by which the great difficulties to be encountered by the Student in this Branch of Mathematics are effectually obviated, by Oliver Byrne. 8vo. pp. 37. (London, Valpy.)—A laudable attempt to facilitate a most useful but difficult branch of mathematics. However it may be available in practice we cannot determine, but we doubt, being very incredulous, as to the existence of any royal road to geometry. We have, however, no objection to having difficulties removed and obstacles levelled; but we question much whether Mr. Byrne has succeeded.

A Catechism of Foreign Exchanges, and the Effects of an Abatement of Bullion, by John Taylor. Pp. 136. (London, Taylor.)—The author of "Junius Identified" has here given the mercantile classes a useful little book. The subject of bullion is investigated with considerable ability.

Sir R. Phillips's Aphorisms. Pp. 40. (Sherwood and Co.)—The worthy knight has not yet overturned the Newtonian theory; he is, nevertheless, resolute in proclaiming his new system of philosophy, even in the face of Halley's Comet.

Hob's Excursions, &c., by M. A. W. Kentish. Pp. 200. (London, Longman and Co.)—Notwithstanding the respectable name of the publishers, and a dedication to the Home Secretary, this is a volume of sad trash. An epitaph on Sir W. Curtis ends thus:

"One of the most illustrious of sots,
Whose whole intelligence was in his guts."

Tempora Subsecuta: Verses Serious and Comic, by H. H. Knapp. Pp. 137. (London, Murray.)—Trifles light as air, which may hardly hope to lay hold of public attention. Poets, now o' days, are not made of this sort of material. *Es quous*—the proverb is somewhat musty.

Geology in 1835, &c., by John Laurence. Pp. 139. (London, Simpkin and Marshall.)—A fair popular sketch,

discrediting Lyell's theory, which does, perhaps, go too far, but is not to be overturned by a production of this calibre; and have we not Phillips' "Elements of Geology" already?

Striding on the Countries between Persia and India, pp. 60. (London, Whittaker and Co.)—An inquiry, principally geographical, into the three several routes by which Russia, if ambitious of the expedition, might endeavour to invade India; but, perhaps, still more generally valuable for the information it contains respecting the people of the various countries which are traversed by these routes.

Smith's Chairman and Speaker, pp. 116. (London, Longman and Co.; Dublin, Cumming; Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd).—This is a tiny but sensible guide to the business and duties of a chairman of any society or public meeting. Its title page reads drolly enough—"By Thomas Smith, Author of *Evolution, of Lessons on Arithmetic, &c., Order, Order!*" as if evolutions were necessary for the president of assemblies, to count the numbers not less so, and to order this little book three essential.

Evolution; or the Power and Operation of Numbers, &c., by T. Smith. 8vo. pp. 160. (London, Longman and Co.)—In this the same author develops some of the extraordinary powers of numbers—powers so wonderful, that the further we trace them the more the mind is lost in astonishment; and we begin almost to suspect that they possess magical qualities. Already so favourably known by his "*Lessons on Arithmetic*," the author has herein afforded still higher opportunities for the exercise of human faculties.

The Means of Ameliorating India, &c., by A. Graham, Surgeon, pp. 111. (Glasgow, J. Reid and Co.; London, Whittaker and Co.)—Enforces the expediency of employing the natives of India in agriculture and manufactures, under European superintendence. Tea, silk, cotton, &c., are recommended, and Christian instruction to crown the whole.

Visible History of England, by C. Williams. pp. 126. (Westley and Davis).—This book for children differs only from similar productions, by having a few circular cuts, which present to the eye the visible condition of the various inhabitants of our isle, at various periods.

The Municipal Corporation Act, &c., by H. S. Chapman. pp. 168. (London, C. Ely).—With an index and notes, this, while a cheap, must at the present time be a widely useful publication. As far as we can judge, it contains, in a correct and convenient form, all the necessary information on the subject of the change which has just become the law of the land.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE. METEORIC STONES.

Naples, July 28th, 1835.

I HASTEN to contradict a fact I mentioned in my last letter, which appeared at first credible, as the circumstances were related by letter from Marsala to Palermo, and from thence directly here. But on inquiry for the meteoric stones reported to be fallen in the ancient Mesileo (now called Marsala), no such specimens were to be found; nothing but small nodules of carbonate of lime, which had been enclosed in large pieces of ice, fallen in the manner of hail; with great difficulty I procured a single specimen. The inhabitants of these warm and volcanic regions have a strong tendency to credulity, and their imaginations are easily inflamed; this is the truth, and we must not blush to allow it as such. Let us, however, occupy ourselves rather with the immense quantity of the light cinders which have been ejected from Vesuvius, from the 2d of April to the present day, charged with the hydrochlorite or sulphuric acids, which are even perceptible to the smell. These exhalations, and the hot-water springs, have destroyed our fruits, vines, and every sort of vegetation, in a circle of from seven to eight miles in circumference; particularly noxious when they fall mingled with small rain. From that period only three days have occurred in which the mountain has not emitted smoke and cinders, forming dark and varied-coloured clouds on the summits, which are always directed on the opposite side from the wind that blows and from which they receive their impulse, increased and modified by the different electricities which pervade the cinders and atmosphere in which they dissolve. From these causes, however, proceed the noises, lightning, and thunder, which accompanied the

eruption of August 1834, and other eruptions. You ought, however, to read the description of Theodorice and of the eruptions of 1631, and see the effect now extant round Vesuvius, and you will not imagine that the cinders of that volcano are simply *débris* of the ejected stones and scoria from the volcanic caverns, which must have existed in unrecorded remote ages; but it appears, as in the currents so an unequal and differing force breaks and liquefies the hardest materials without throwing them up: thus forming *lava*. It is easy to fancy the reunion of the component parts by mechanical analysis, and that the pieces of different substances are thrown up modified and acted on by the acids. I have given these conjectures to the academy.

I am, &c.

TEODORO MONTICELLI.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

CAPTAIN BACK.

WE are not able to add much to what has been already published regarding our gallant friend; but, knowing the curiosity of the public, and the interest taken in the personal adventure, as well as in the geographical results of his journey, we are anxious to contribute our mite towards the gratification of both feelings. The difficulties and dangers encountered by him in his descent to the coast were very great. The height of the land between his winter-quarters on Great Slave Lake and the source of the Thlew-ee-cho-dexeth (which, by the way, means, when interpreted, Great Fish River), is above 2000 feet; and across this, to the distance of nearly 200 miles, all his stores for the voyage had to be transported. The descent of the river, again, was extraordinarily perilous. In a distance of 450 miles above ninety rapids were found, in passing which every risk was to be encountered; for, with a heavy boat, and only eight hands, it was impossible to make any regular portages. The utmost that could be done was, from time to time, to lighten the boat; though some of the descents, to use Captain Back's own words, were like coming down Greenwich Hill. At one place only was a complete portage indispensable; and then, fortunately, or rather providentially, a tribe of Esquimaux were found; who, though they at first gave indications of alarm and hostility, were completely subdued by Captain Back's throwing away his arms, and advancing to meet them without precaution or hesitation. They afterwards behaved with the utmost cordiality; and with their assistance the portage was effected.

On arriving at the sea, the gallant party thought their difficulties comparatively over; but in this, also, they were disappointed: and the result is already known to the public—viz. that they were only enabled to advance a few miles along the coast. These miles were, however, of importance; for they seem to have damaged Sir John Ross's last chart almost as much as Sir Edward Parry's first voyage did his former one. King William's Land must now follow the Croker Mountains, and dissolve into thin air; while Boothia, from the north-eastern extremity of the American continent, must become an island in front of it. We trust that the gallant knight's rewards will not prove equally fugitive with the (supposed) discoveries for which they have been conferred by a generous sovereign and people. Losing, as he must do now, much, (for what, in particular, with Boothia an island, becomes of his difference in the level of the sea on either side of it?) we do not desire to see him entirely plucked.

A generous individual (Mr. Holford, of West Cliff, Isle of Wight) has already sent 100*l.* to be distributed among the crew that accompanied Captain Back to the sea; and we entertain little doubt that further rewards are in store both for them and their gallant leader. But we must caution his majesty's government and the public, that whatever is done in this way must be done with little prompting on his part; for, so far as we can learn, no quackery is likely to be used, no Vauxhall or other exhibitions, no penny-a-line trumpeting, in order to keep up their favourable dispositions. We do not even hear of a subscription for the forthcoming book, nor that our good and gallant friend has yet booked his place for St. Petersburg to secure either a copyright or a snuff-box. In a word, the two expeditions of Sir John Ross and Captain Back, with some features of resemblance, will in most respects be so opposed, that we cannot resist the temptation of instituting by the way, and in conclusion, a sort of Plutarchian parallel between them.

Both were fitted out at private expense, so that of both undertakings Old England (retaining the name even while all things are becoming new within her) has great reason to be proud. But the object of the one, being exclusively selfish on the part of the chief actor in it, only excited the sympathy of one noble-minded individual; while that of the other, containing not one particle of selfishness in its whole composition, elicited the sympathy and approbation of nearly the whole kingdom. Both were highly adventurous in their original character: but the leader of the one was subsequently content to devolve the chief part of the risk and fatigue of his undertaking on another, reserving only the praise and profit accruing from them to himself; while the leader of the other was scarcely even assisted in his generous enterprise. Both have had a safe, though in some respects a baffled, issue: but the one owed its safety to the accident of help being found in extremest need; while the other derived its security from the prudent and judicious application of its own resources. Finally, both will have their reward: the one, we will venture to predict, exclusively in present pudding; the other in enduring praise. Sir John Ross may rejoice in his knighthood, the augmentation to his family arms* (to which he has not even the shadow of a claim, and which is, therefore, absolutely ridiculous), his pecuniary profits, and the estimation in which the means by which he has obtained all these are universally held. Captain Back, on the other hand, will, we have no doubt, obtain his post rank, and his book will also sell—we hope, by the way, to keep the contrast complete,—that it will be of moderate compass, and appear shortly, without other note of preparation than the customs of the trade sanction). He is further certain of the high approbation of his sovereign and country, in whatever manner this may be expressed; and if yet more be wanting to bring him to an equality with his competitor, he will find it in his own conscious sense of high merit,

* Our readers will scarcely believe that this jay in peacock's feathers has had an augmentation granted to his arms—a British flag flying on the magnetic pole, with a dipping-needle pointing to 90°, and the date inscribed 1st June, 1831, the day on which his nephew reached this point, but on which he himself was not, within 100 miles of it: nor was he ever, we rather think, even on the side of the Isthmus on which it is situated. With just as much propriety might Sir Hyde Parker have obtained honours for Lord Nelson's battle of Copenhagen, or Lord Gambier for Lord Cochrane's burning the French fleet in Basque Roads; and it is a burning shame that these precedents of *Palmam qui meruit ferat* should be deviated from.

and in the esteem and warm affection with which that merit is viewed by all his brother officers and friends. *Sint perpetua!*

Immediately upon his arrival in town, Capt. Back had the deserved honour of being summoned into the presence of His Majesty, by whom he was most graciously received. After all the vicissitudes, cares, fatigues, and excitement he has undergone in his arduous task, he, no doubt, will require a period of repose and rest; but we rejoice to say that there is nothing to impede his work going directly to the press. Of it we are enabled to say (and we would not say more than enough to awaken the public feeling), that the narrative is of the most interesting kind, full of personal adventure, and a simple but noble example of difficulties overcome by personal intrepidity, judgment, and perseverance. If any thing could raise Capt. Back's character, this publication will exalt it. The drawings are beautiful; and we do indeed anticipate a great enjoyment in tracing this expedition of toils and perils, after the toils are passed, and the perils forgotten amid the gratulations of friends and the admiration of a grateful country.

Captain Back, we may add, to complete the details mentioned last week, embarked on the Great Fish River, on the 7th July, with Mr. King his surgeon, and eight Europeans. After running northward, the stream, in lat. 65° 40' N., 106° 35' W., took a direction towards the east, so that it was clear its course does not terminate in Bathurst Inlet. Increasing in breadth, so as to form a lake, or succession of lakes, much impeded with ice, it still continued at the issue thence to flow easterly and south-east. In lat. 65° 54', long. 98° 10', it broke through a mountain range, and took again its northerly course, and, after experiencing the most discouraging obstacles, the boat reached the sea, and its embouchure in lat. 67° 7', long. 94° 46'.

On the sea our brave voyagers could make little way, and were obliged to set their faces again to the yet more laborious undertaking of ascending a river, the descent of which was sufficiently appalling. Captain Back was consequently obliged to waste no time; and in the end he had to quit the boat, and return overland to Fort Reliance.

FINE ARTS.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

We have lying before us three large perspective views, taken from the points specified by the select committee on rebuilding the houses of Parliament, in their twenty-ninth resolution, and pointed out on the lithographic plan furnished to architects by the office of woods and forests, of the parliamentary and other public buildings adjacent at Westminster, as they now exist, with the surrounding scenery. They are drawn in outline, on stone, by Mr. C. Burton, from drawings made from nature by Mr. S. Russell, pupil to Mr. T. L. Walker, architect; and give a faithful and excellent idea of the places they are intended to represent.

With reference to this important subject, Messrs. Britton and Brayley, the authors of a "History and Description of the late Houses of Parliament, and Ancient Palatial Edifices of Westminster," have published an address, extracted from the eighth number of that work, in which they state that "The plan which has been prepared under the directions of the commissioners of woods and forests, for the use of the architects who purpose to make designs for the new buildings, does not afford the information

which the latter expected and required;" and announce that "Mr. Richardson, who has been in Sir John Soane's office for some years, has made and published a large and very elaborate plan of the whole site, and of the different buildings which cover the ground." They say, "On the present, as on too many former occasions respecting great public works, there is evidently a want of a sound and wise system of procedure. The beginning wants union and organisation. Not only are the architects, who are desirous of competing for this great prize of honour and reward, subjected to many difficulties and ambiguities, but they are limited to a very insufficient time. They are required to work by the square inch, and at the rate of day-labour, in order to produce a given quantity of execution in a given space of time; whereas it must be evident to all professional artists, that the task marked out is replete with difficulties; that to do it well requires much study, and many efforts to satisfy the critical mind." They subsequently ask if it can "be possible that this hurry, this excess of expedition, has some secret motive for its basis; and that, as the rumour runs, a certain architect is already chosen, and certain designs are already selected?" The following are a few of the points on which Messrs. Britton and Brayley declare that the architects, and even the commissioners themselves, require decisive information, viz.: "What buildings already standing are to remain, and be incorporated with, or belong to, the new houses? Are the architects at liberty, or required, to alter the exteriors of the law-courts, and other buildings, to make up the design? To what extent is the great hall to be used and appropriated? Is it agreed or recommended, that the cloisters and the beautiful remains of St. Stephen's Chapel shall be preserved or renovated? May the architects design and recommend the appropriation of a chapel, either new or restored, as a necessary part of the parliamentary edifice? Would it not be advisable to make that chapel also the parish church of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and take down that trumpery, tasteless incumbrance, the present St. Margaret's Church? May the architect calculate on the removal of any, and what part, of the row of houses on the south side of Bridge Street? and also others on the east side of Abingdon Street, in order to display the northern and southern fronts of the new designs? Is it expedient to take down all the mass of substantial modern buildings recently erected from the designs of Sir John Soane, and now used for offices, libraries, &c.?"

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Jennings's Landscape Annual. 1836. Andalusia.

In our 971st Number, we stated that we had seen a specimen of the plates in the forthcoming volume of the *Landscape Annual*, namely, "The Cathedral of Malaga," and that we could justly speak of it with high admiration. The whole of the illustrations of the volume, twenty-one in number, all engraved from drawings by Mr. David Roberts, are now lying before us; and most amply fulfil the promise held out by the specimen-plate. Indeed, they form a constellation of pictorial excellence so brilliant, that it seems unjust to the rest to select any particular stars. When we remark, therefore, how greatly we are delighted with the glowing and harmonious "Cordova, looking down the Guadalquivir," and "Gold

Tower, Seville;" the extensive bird's-eye view of "Malaga, from the Moorish fortress of Gibralfaro;" the grand and picturesque "Entrance to the Court of the Orange Trees, Cathedral, Seville;" the rich and lonely "Moorish Tower, called the Giralda, Seville;" the finely diversified and contrasted land and sea objects of "Tarifa;" the gorgeous architectural perspective of "Allameda, and Convent of Layten del Carmen, Cadiz;" the stupendous rock of "Gibralfaro, from the neutral ground;" the exquisite filigree work of "The Entrance to the Hall of the Ambassadors, Alcazar, Seville;" the magnificent "Interior of San Miguel, Xerey;" or the massy and imagination-stirring "Prison of the Inquisition, Cordova;"—it must not be supposed that the remaining plates are not equally deserving of notice. Messrs. Allen, Armytage, Carter, Challis, Cousen, Fisher, Freebairn, Goodall, Wigham, Redaway, Stephenson, Varrall, Wallis, and Willmore, are the engravers who have contributed, by their joint efforts, to do justice to Mr. Roberts's talents and taste, and to produce this singularly splendid, picturesque, and beautiful publication. The volume also contains nearly a dozen vignettes, skilfully executed in wood.

Lord Byron. Painted by T. Holmes; engraved by R. T. Ryall. Moon.

THIS is the mildest portrait which we have ever seen of the noble bard. Although it has the open shirt-collar (which some of the critics in the daily papers have strangely denied), it is happily devoid of "the eye of pride and lip of scorn," and of the other exaggerations and affectations of expression, which have too often made the head of Lord Byron a *beau-ideal* of Beelzebub. He himself "preferred it to any which had been painted of him by any artist whatever;" and Mrs. Leigh (who possesses the original picture) is of opinion, "that nothing ever was or will be so like him."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SEA-SHORE.

(On viewing a *Painting* so entitled by Bonington.)

MORN, noon, or eve, solemn or wild,
I list the myriad echoes of thy tongue;
Thy first low matin to the morning mild;
Thy chorus to the sun-god, deep and strong,
Thy lonely vesper to the starry throng.
The poetry of waters! blending free
All harmonies of beauty, grace, and song!
Awakening thoughts of melodies to be,
Beyond thy sounding shore, thou reverential sea!
Thy breathings are the eloquence of sound;
Wordless, yet touching more than words,
That wake
The finest, noblest influences around:
Whether fierce storm thy mountain billows
shake,
Or, calm and cloudless as a summer lake,
Thy waters ripple to the distant shore,
Still never should my heart thy ways forsake,
But love thee in all moods yet more and
more;
Thou oracle of Time, whose mysteries all adore!
All in their turn have sacrificed to thee,
Jew, Greek, Venetian, savage or untaught;
From heathen heretics to Christian chivalry.
What battles on thy confines have been
fought!
How many generations passed to naught
Since found the Ark a desolated land!
How many glories lost since first God brought
Thy waters in the hollow of his hand,
And bade them know his face, and mark his
high command!

* We have other publications, plans, elevations, &c. on the same subject, to which we shall apply ourselves in due course.—Ed. L. G.

Thou art the link and union of all time;
 All men have gazed on thee, and felt and heard
 The music of thy tones in every clime.
 Thou art the same wild sea which, at the word
 Of the Redeemer, trembling like a bird,
 Folded thy stormy pinions, and grew still!
 Thou art the same which half the world
 Interr'd!
 Full well thou know'st, through His mysterious will
 To conquer without arms, and without wounds
 All men have loved thee! Painters, in their dreams
 Of storm and shipwreck—where the noble mast
 Strains, quivers like a reed, and Nature seems
 Struggling with death and breathing out her last!
 The scenes in which thy genius all surpassed,
 Thou Byron of the artists! whose delight
 Was on the billows, with the raging blast
 To wrestle with the ocean in its might,
 Whilst cracking bows and spars charm'd thy pictorial sight!

Give me the calm! Give me an evening ride
 With Bonnington upon the sunset sand;
 To wait perchance the late returning tide;
 Or watch the barks their finny cargoes land;
 Or bend to see the little busy hand
 Collecting shells and branching sea-weed gay;
 Or to the light-house hasten to command
 One parting glance before the close of day:
 But why describe the scene—behold it—for you may!

Our painter's skill hath traced it here in hues
 Less frail than his humanity! For Spring,
 Which lately mantled his young brow, now strews
 Flowers o'er his grave. Alas! the love we bring
 Survives us; the desires to which we cling
 Perish while green. Our manhood's woes
 Look back upon our youthful hopes, and wring
 Our souls to torture! Blessed, then, are those—
 Oh! blessed are the young who early find repose!

C. SWAIN.

Bajados.†

"Twas at Bajados one evening—one evening in May,
 That we had turned to rest ourselves, after a bloody day.
 For the cannon had ceased roaring, and the battle-cry was still;
 And, though beneath a Spanish sky, the air was keen and chill:
 That day there had been meeting—fierce meeting on the plain;
 That day full many an eye had closed, to open not again.
 But now the mighty shock had passed—the trumpet had rung out—
 And the British banner flapped above each fortified redoubt.
 And we sat ourselves that evening—that evening at the board,
 And unto God we gave our thanks—to our protecting Lord:
 And we called the muster over; one answered not our call;
 'Twas the youngest, and the bravest, and the noblest of us all!

He had gone forth at morning, with the bugle's first shrill sound—
 He had gone forth at morning, with a smile and with a frown,
 As he took his sabre from the wall, and waved it in the air:
 But at night his place was empty, and untenanted his chair.
 By torch-light, then, we sought him—we sought him on the plain—
 (God grant that we may never look on such a sight again)!

* Horace Vernet.

† Though obvious to some critical objections, especially for the too frequent repetition of the same words, there is a reality about this poem which recommends it to insertion.—*Ed. L. G.*

'Mid the moaning, and the tortured, and the dying, and the dead,
 Who were lying, heaped together, on their green and grassy bed.
 And at last we stumbled o'er him, for the stars were waxing pale,
 And our torches flared and flickered in the breathing of the gale.
 Ten paces from his comrades, he was lying all alone,
 Half shrouded in the colours, with his head upon a stone.
 There was little blood upon him, and yet his cheek was white;
 And his hair was twined and matted by the moisture of the night.
 He was breathing when we found him, but his breath was spent and weak,—
 And though he strove to thank us, he could neither sigh nor speak.
 We lifted him, we carried him—it was a weary track—
 And we laid him down, all tenderly, within our bivouac.
 He was dead long ere we laid him—ere we laid him on the ground;
 But perhaps he had not suffered, for he died without a sound.
 Then we turned again in sadness—we turned unto the board,
 And each man put off his mantle, and his helmet, and his sword:
 And, with the dead before us, by the blaze of the red pine,
 We strove to pass the wine-cup, and to drain the ruby wine.
 But our revel was a sad one; so a while in prayer we kneeled,
 And then slumbered, till the morning called us forth into the field:
 Then we called our muster over, and one answered not our call;
 'Twas the youngest, and the bravest, and the noblest of us all!

MUSIC.

The grand festival at York has gone off with great éclat.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Vocal Miscellany. By T. Moore. Music, &c. by R. Bishop and T. Moore. No. 1. London. Power.

The music is certainly inferior to any of the preceding volumes of melodies; and, indeed, the whole gives one the idea of both poet and composer having exhausted their sweetness. "Steal gently, oh, my dear!" a trio, is, nevertheless, very pretty and peculiar.

1. *The Fountain and the Flower; a ballad.* 2. *The New Moon.* 3. *The four-leaved Shamrock.* 4. *Molly Carew.* 5. *The Arab.* 6. *Bring me that Ancient Bowl of Wine.* Nos. VII. and VIII. of the *Songs of the Superstitions of Ireland.* Written and composed by Samuel Lover, Esq. London, Duff and Co. Or these sweet melodies we think the first and third the sweetest; but all are worthy of Mr. Lover as a poet and musician, and higher praise could not be bestowed upon them. "Molly Carew," we think, we must have noticed before as one of the most characteristic of Irish love-affairs; but we quote "The four-leaved Shamrock," as, perhaps, upon the whole, the fairest example of the author's delightful style and tone:—

I'll seek a four-leav'd Shamrock,
 In all the dry darned leaves,
 And if I find the charmed leaves,
 Oh! how I'll weave my spells!
 I would not waste my magic might
 On diamond, pearl, or gold,
 For treasure tires the weary sense,
 Such triumph is but cold;
 But I would play th' enchanter's part,
 In casting bliss around:
 Oh! not a tear, nor aching heart,
 Should in the world be found.
 To worth I would give honour,
 I'd dry the mourner's tears,
 And to the pallid lip recall
 The smile of happier years:
 And hearts that had been long estranged,
 And friends that had grown cold,
 Should meet again, like parted streams,
 And mingle as of old.

Oh! thus I'd play th' enchanter's part,
 Thus scatter bliss around;
 And not a tear nor aching heart,
 Should in the world be found.
 The heart that had been mourning
 O'er vanish'd dreams of love,
 Should see them all returning
 Like Noah's faithful dove.
 And Hope should launch her blessed bark
 On Sorrow's dark'ning sea,
 And Mistr'y's children have an ark,
 And sav'd from sinking be.
 Oh! thus I'd play th' enchanter's part,
 Thus scatter bliss around;
 And not a tear, nor aching heart,
 Should in the world be found.

The Germ of fine Piano-forte Playing, &c. By J. D. Rohlfs. Wessel and Co. A CAREFULLY arranged and very useful instruction-book.

Va Sbramando. Sad around the Ruby Treasure. Words by W. Ball. Dean. THE much admired air by Spohr, sung by Lablache and others, and too well known to need our praise.

How many loved and honoured thee! Written by Miss Landon on the death of Mrs. Hemans, and set to music by Alexander Roche. Dean.

WE cannot compliment the composer on doing justice to the beauty and pathos of the words, which honour living in honouring departed genius. Indeed, the subject is hardly fit for music: here the poetry must stand alone.

The Gentle Child. Words by Mrs. Hemans. Same composer. Dean.

The Fisherman's Song. Miss Costello. Composer, Miss Lightfoot. Dean.

My Heart is not quite Broken. H. Bayly. J. P. Knight. Cramer and Co.

Sleeping in Lily Bells. Miss A. Hammond. Dale and Co.

I'm Free. Sung by Miss P. Horton, in *I and my Double.* Poetry by J. Oxenford. Music by G. A. Macfarren. Mori and Co.

Say, would you curb the Butterfly? The Same. *Give me Eyes.* Sung by Miss Novello. The Same.

ALL deserving of praise for touches of prettiness and merit, but without distinctive qualities to demand the space of separate criticism.

L'Amateur Pianiste. C. Mangold. Wessel and Co.

VERY difficult, and not very pretty.

Overture to the Merchant of Venice. G. A. Macfarren. Chapell.

EVEN the fine orchestra of the English Opera House could not make this composition tolerable. It is utterly wanting in melody.

DRAMA.

DRURY LANE AND COVENT GARDEN.

IT is a poor gratification to us to know that the system of mismanagement, to which our great national theatres have been degraded, and against which this Journal has almost singly raised its voice, has apparently consummated its inevitable consequence; and that, unless some new turn of the wheel is contrived, neither Drury Lane nor Covent Garden will be opened at the usual season, if not altered between the writing and the publication of this notice. The latter continues to be dilapidated and untenanted; while the former is in a still more pitiable condition, being re-let to Mr. Bunn, and the deposit of 2000*l.* not forthcoming.* The great victim of

* Since writing this we see a notice in the papers summoning the Drury-Lane performers to assemble, previous

the ruinous misconduct of the last few years has, we are told, been drained beyond the power of further sacrifice on the same altar of trickery and shame; and it may be that the participants in the past orgies, and the sharers in any harvest made out of performances at the expense of all that was respectable in the drama, whether the *roués* of fashion or the owners of horses;* whether the ministers to their own pleasures behind, or the ministers to senseless show before the scenes, are alike unable and unwilling to help the concerns out of the mire into which they have so largely contributed to plunge them. We doubt if any libertine, who has enjoyed the *coulisses* to the utmost of his wishes, since the first hour the theatres were made receptacles of that sort to the last, will advance a guinea for the relief of the hundreds of artists and artisans who are thrown, destitute and without employment, on the world, mainly through their means, in abetting the profligacy of these public nuisances.

The only hope we can entertain under present circumstances is, that the gross evil having cured itself, and the conversion of theatres into dens of vice having been proved to be an unprofitable folly, the Proprietary will see the expediency of making an effort to change the whole plan, and, even at the cost of immediate revenue, endeavour to procure men of character to embark with them in the honest attempt to restore the stage to, at least, something of its legitimate uses, with something of its wonted literary and histrionic recommendations. They have seen that low Blackguards and Blacklegs in power, and unhappy prostitutes thrust before the public both as performers and audiences, and the production of obscene and demoralising trash, and the bought support of the vilest portion of the press, will not fill the treasury, nor pay the interest and rent; and that all the decent members of society have been driven in disgust from their habit and amusement of play-going: surely it might be well to recur to sterling dramas and companies of merit. Let them try it: if they cast good works among actors of talents and genius, they will, we are convinced, succeed; but even should they fail, they will not lose more money, and they will save some reputation.

HAYMARKET.

DURING the week the *Hints for Husbands* has been successfully repeated; and on Tuesday the *School for Scandal* was performed with a degree of strength in the cast which has of late been rare on our stage. There was a good house, and the comedy was much applauded throughout. We daresay that many of our readers never saw, and many have forgotten the gentleman who is announced here for *Hamlet*; but those who do recollect his performing (only twice, we believe) *Hamlet*, and *Edgar to Terry's Lear*, will retain prepossessions in his favour; for both parts were of high promise, and we shall be curious to witness Mr. Otway again after an absence of so many years.

ENGLISH OPERA.

ON Monday, and nightly since, a romantic drama, called *The Dice of Death*, has been performed here to excellent houses, and with excellent effect. It is a story of diablerie, but, fortunately for our nerves and judgment, more touching than horrible. But, whatever the story, we

to opening on the 1st of October; so we may suppose the money has been raised somehow.

* Ducrow is admirable at Astley's, but out of his right sphere when brought to the national theatres to put beasts in the place of human beings.

will not tell it; and only bid our readers go and hear and see it. O. Smith is, as usual, at home in *Mephistophiles*, as indeed he ought to be, for no actor has played the *Devil* so often, nor so well. The people in the gallery are persuaded that he lives upon brimstone; and it must be confessed that he looks like his meat. In this piece, notwithstanding, he is a fiend of some conscience. Serle, as *Ernest Winter*, a young artist, has a character to which he does great justice. It is very discriminating, impressive, and affecting; and we have hardly seen him in any part to greater advantage, though his taste and skill are always conspicuous. Mr. J. Bland, and Mr. Salter, as *Spiegelberg*, a sharper, and *Hans Presto*, a juggler, act fully up to the standard of those on whom we have bestowed so much just praise; and the female parts, though not of a prominent kind, are ably supported by Miss P. Horton, the sister of *Spiegelberg*, and Miss F. Healy, an orphan, betrothed to *Ernest*. The drama is by Mr. Oxenford, already the prosperous author of three smaller pieces this season. In the *Waterman*, *Tom Tug* has been charmingly done by Wilson; and Oxbergy, who, from the first, made much of slight business, gradually improves in comic effect, as his talents are encouraged by well-earned applause, and better opportunities are afforded him to display them. Mr. Bennett, too, is a capital *Old Bundle*. We ought, also, especially to notice M'lan's exertions in the *Ballad Opera of the Covenanters*; in which Wilson's delicious pipe is ever heard with renewed pleasure. These, with the *Schoolmaster*, in which Williams is perfect, and Wrench, P. Horton, Pincott, and Oxbergy, as lively as could be wished, form a set of entertainments which we are glad to observe are patronised as they should be.

Queen's Theatre.—*Hunting a Turilo*, by Mr. Selby, is a merry novelty, in which Mrs. Nisbett, T. Green, Mitchell, and Barnett, raise shouts of laughter from beginning to end. Mr. Soane's *Zarah* continues to attract those who prefer "to cry."

Reopenings are announced by C. Mathews, at the Adelphi, on Monday week, with two new pieces, we believe, from his own pen; by Vestris on the Wednesday following; and ditto by Mr. Glossop, Victoria: so that the minors are alive, whatever the majors may be. Brahm is also building up his new house; and where there is cash and activity, we may soon expect to hear song chink, and see acting in motion.

John Reeve, we observe, is performing at Bristol; but, we hear, takes a farewell benefit in London before he embarks for New York, and which, we trust, will shew what a favourite he is in the country he is about to leave.

VARIETIES.

Arsenic.—The *Mining Journal*, No. III. mentions that the manufacture of arsenic is greatly increasing in Cornwall; and notices that its removal from the tin mines in open conveyances is very dangerous to the lives of cattle and human beings. If this be so, the poisonous material might surely be ordered by the magistracy to be carried in tight-fitted carts, and render an addition to the stannary laws unnecessary for the protection of the subject.

Copper Mines.—From documents at the sales of copper ore in the county of Cornwall during the past twelve months (not comprising all the ore raised), the quantity sold amounted

to 150,617 tons, the value of which was 893,402l. 15s., giving a produce of fine copper of 12,271 tons. Among the most productive mines were, the Consolidated Mines raised 20,093 tons, producing 130,000l., averaging 6l. 9s. per ton; Tresavean, 13,100 tons, the value of which was 79,400l., averaging 6l. 1s. per ton; Fowey Consols, 10,722 tons, value 62,750l., averaging 5l. 17s.; Great St. George, 8055 tons, value 33,228l. 18s., averaging 4l. 2s. 6d.; Dolcoath, 6342 tons, value 37,281l. 13s., averaging 5l. 17s. 6d.; Wheal Unity Wood, 5407 tons, value 29,142l. 19s., averaging 5l. 7s. 6d.; North Roskear, 5143 tons, value 29,194l. 9s., averaging 5l. 13s. 6d.; East Crinnis, 3879 tons, value 26,960l. 4s. 6d., averaging 6l. 19s.; East Wheal Crofty, 5236 tons, value 33,441l. 18s., averaging 6l. 4s. As illustrative of the richness of the ores in particular districts, we may note those of Levant, which mine produced during the past twelve months 1967 tons, amounting to 31,005l. 17s. 6d., being at the rate of 15l. 15s. 6d. per ton.—*Mining Journal*.

Scientific Discovery.—During the thunder-storm on Friday, the 21st ult. a philosophical cotton-spinner, in Cragg valley, went in high glee to consult his barometer, when lo! to his great amazement and dismay, he found the rebellious quicksilver getting up! In a paroxysm of rage and despair, he actually turned the guilty instrument topsy-turvy, exclaiming, "I am determined we will have rain."

The Rev. Joseph Wolff.—This missionary-traveller gave a history of his strange life and adventures to a crowded meeting in the Ladye Chapel of St. Saviour's, Southwark, a few evenings since; previous, it is stated, to his departure for Timbuctoo, to resume his labours for converting the Jews.

The Bishop of Cloyne.—Dr. Brinkley died on the 13th, at Dublin; and the bishopric of Cloyne is absorbed in that of Cork. His lordship was not in health to enable him to attend the late meeting of the British Association, which was thus deprived of the presence of one of the first astronomers in Europe; whose light is now, so soon, eclipsed in death.

Mr. Pocock, the author of the "Miller and his Men," the "Knights of the Round Table," and other dramas, died on the 24th ultimo of apoplexy;—a rare complaint for a dramatic writer in these days. Mr. Pocock was, however, the owner of an estate in Berkshire, upon which he lived, and had, consequently, a right to the finale of a gentleman.

Honesty.—We have pleasure in making a record of the following instance of Swedish honesty, which occurred to two English travellers; and in the language of the driver of the carriage, who thus characteristically explains the matter.—*Ed. Lit. Gaz.*

Stockholm.

I LOOK upon it as a duty to inform you about the cap you left behind in a shop: that after my return to Stockholm I have inquired about it, but has been informed that it had been fetched away by a woman, who declared to the shopkeeper that she had been sent from you. After having reflected for some time who the person could be, it struck to my mind that it must have been the very person whom you made a present of a madras; and at last I found out that this really was the case. After a great deal of ventilation with her, she at last acknowledged that she had fetched it, and paid 1 R D banco for the repatriation of it, which I offered to repay her as soon as an opportunity offered itself to send it over to England; but she would not enter upon this condition, and became quite impertinent, expressing herself as if I were the person who would keep the cap

for myself. From this reason I take the liberty to request a few lines from your hand, in order to prove to her that I really am the person who is entitled to claim it. As soon as I am in possession of those lines I shall take the cap into my possession, and, as soon as possible, forward it to you. If, on the other side, you don't care about the cap, I should be happy to have your orders to tell the woman that she may keep it.

Excuse me for troubling you with these lines, but my ambition dictated to me to inform you how circumstances stood in this respect.

My most humble respects to —, Esq. — I remain, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
A. G. BERGLUND.

In writing to me I beg to address the letter to the care of Mr. P. Aström, who lives in *Riddarhus-garden*, in Stockholm.
To —, London.

Greek Periodicals.—Both the Athenian journals published in the Greek language, the *Soter* and the *Ethniki*, have given up the ghost.

The Comet.—Accounts of the comet being seen have been received from Naples and several other places; and we have before us even a greater number of cheap descriptions of it and of comets in general.

Earthquake.—On the 5th, 6th, and 7th of August, the sea-port of Susa, in Tunis, was exposed to a succession of earthquakes, which, towards the conclusion, threw down many houses, and buried some of the inhabitants in their ruins. The vibrations were felt to a considerable distance in the country.

Buddha Cave-Temple.—The *Asiatic Journal* mentions that some splendid cave-temples have been discovered near Arguan, in the Bheel country. The paintings are florid, uninjured by time, and represent figures of Persian character and costume.

New English Phraseology.—A New England journal, giving an account of the passengers in the *Sir W. Scott* steamer, destroyed by lightning, has greatly improved on our common newspaper delicacy. In speaking of a lady in the way that "ladies wish to be who love their lords," the Bostonian, still more refined, says, Mrs. Hamilton was "in a state of domestic solicitude" !!!

The mineralogical school, in the rue d'Enfer, was founded in 1793, reorganised in 1794, and finally constituted in 1816. The specimens amount to upwards of one hundred thousand, viz.—Mineralogical, 6400; rocks, 600; mineralogical collections for the pupils, 2000; statistical collections of France, 2500; geological of France, 2400; soils, 4000; general geology, 26,000; fossils, 6000; metallurgical productions, 6000; chemical productions, 2000; models, 350; drawings of machines and furnaces, 500; total 102,350.—*Paris Advertiser*.

Faith and Works.—"A worthy son of the church in the West Highlands, who had peculiar opinions touching the 'full assurance of faith,' having occasion to cross a ferry, availed himself of the opportunity to interrogate the boatman as to the grounds of his belief, assuring him that if he had faith he was certain of a blessed immortality. The man of the oar said he had always entertained a different notion of the subject, and begged to give an illustration of his opinion. 'Let us suppose,' said the ferryman, 'that one of these oars is called faith, and the other works, and try their several merits.' Accordingly, throwing down one oar in the boat, he proceeded to pull the other

with all his strength, upon which the boat was turned round and made no way. 'Now,' said he, 'you perceive faith won't do—let us try what works can.' Seizing the other oar, and giving it the same trial, the same consequences ensued. 'Works,' said he, 'you see, won't do either: let us try them together.' The result was successful; the boat shot through the waves, and soon reached the wished-for haven. 'This,' said the honest ferryman, 'is the way by which I hope to be wafted over the troubled waters of this world to the peaceful shores of immortality.'—*Laird of Logan*.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

The Second Report of the French and Foreign Bible Society is just published.

In the Press.

A new Annual, called *Baxter's Agricultural and Horticultural Annual*, for 1836, with the valuable discoveries and improvements in Farming, Gardening, and Rural Economy, during the past year.—What is Phenology? Its Evidence and Principles familiarly considered, by the Author of "Five Minutes' Advice on the Teeth."—The Christian Keepsake and Missionary Annual, edited by the Rev. W. Ellis.—Fisher's Drawing-Room Scrap-Book for 1836, with Poetical Illustrations by L. E. L.—A Memoir of the Rev. Wm. Carey, D.D., more than forty years Missionary in India, Professor of Oriental Languages, &c., by the Rev. Eustace Carey.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Notes from various Commentaries, adapted to White's Diatessaron, by the Rev. F. Wickham, 12mo. 7s. 6d. cloth.—Report of a Committee of the Manchester Statistical Society on the State of Education in 1834, 8vo. 1s. sewed.—The Christian Ministry and the Establishment of Christianity: Two Discourses, by the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, M.A. 8vo. 6s. bds.—Leach's Selections from Gregory and Celsus, new edit. 18mo. 4s. cloth; Ditto Translation of ditto, 18mo. 4s. cloth.—Introduction to the Study of Practical Medicine, by John Macrobis, M.D. 8vo. 5s. cloth.—The History of the Condition of Women in Various Ages and Nations, by Mrs. D. L. Child, 2 vols. fcap 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.—Webb's Farmer's Guide, 12mo. 3d. edit. 4s. cloth.—Martin's Pathology, by Dr. Quain, 4th edit. 18mo. 7s. cloth.—Memoirs of the Life of John Mytton, Esq., by Nimrod, 8vo. with 12 coloured Plates, 21s. cloth.—New London Dispensary, 2d. edit. by Dr. T. Cox and Dr. Gregory, 8vo. 14s. cloth.—The Student's Manual, designed to form his Intellectual and Moral Character, by the Rev. J. Todd, of America, 12mo. 6s. bds.—Manual of Select Medical Bibliography, by Dr. John Forbes, royal 8vo. 15s. cloth.—Dictionary of Terms used in Medicine, by R. D. Hoblyn, M.A. 12mo. 9s. cloth.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1835.

September.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday... 10	From 44 to 64	29.45 to 29.34
Friday... 11	... 45 ... 58	29.39 ... 29.60
Saturday... 12	... 45 ... 60	29.36 ... 29.40
Sunday... 13	... 40 ... 62	29.48 ... 29.67
Monday... 14	... 44 ... 66	29.78 ... 29.67
Tuesday... 15	... 53 ... 66	29.84 ... 29.73
Wednesday 16	... 45 ... 61	29.73 ... 29.72

Prevailing wind S.W. Generally cloudy and frequent showers of rain.

Rain fallen, 75 of an inch.
Elmington. CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.
Latitude..... 51° 37' 33" N.
Longitude.... 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Correspondent who recommends the manufacture of paper from the refuse of tanneries is a pleasant fellow any how.

Having given a page to Captain Back's expedition in this Number, and a full report of the British Association in our last, we rest on our oars for a little in regard to the latter.

From our Review this week, a good idea may be formed of the present state of publishing. Our leading notices are of works some time out; the many are of reprints, compilations, school-books, and other small deer.

The lady about whom J. G. R. inquires has married, and left the stage. Though the *Literary Gazette* is always glad to bring public talent into notice, it does not think it proper to follow it on its retirement into private life. We have only to regret the loss of such vocal powers at the English Opera House, and wish their fair possessor health and happiness in her new state.

ERRATUM.—Page 589, col. 3, line 2, after "Jessechship," insert "and."

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Extensive Collection of Books in Quires, on Terms of Credit.

By MESSRS. SOUTHGATE AND SON,
AT THEIR WEEKLY SALE-ROOMS,
No. 22 FLEET STREET,

ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2d, AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS,

At 12 o'clock precisely, on Account of the Number of Lots,

Consisting of

Standard Works in History, Divinity, and General Literature. Including Britton's Architectural Antiquities, 5 vols.; Berry's Heraldry, 3 vols.; British Essayists, 30 vols.; Bp. Hurd's Works, 8 vols.; Byron's Works, 17 vols.; Burns's Works, 3 vols.; Cadell's Intellectual System, 4 vols.; Crab's Historical Dictionary, 2 vols.; Constable's Miscellany; Colburn's Modern Novels, 50 vols.; Demosthenis et Aeschyni, 10 vols.; Eliot's Original Letters, 2 vols.; Evelyn's Sylva, 2 vols.; Granger's Biographical History, 6 vols. parts; Gibbon's Rome, 6 vols.; Henry's Great Britain, 12 vols.; Hinton's America, 3 vols.; Humboldt's Recueil d'Observations Astronomiques, 2 vols.; Humboldt et Boupland Recueil d'Observations de Zoologie, coloured; Hume and Smollett, 10 vols. Plates; Irish National Tales, 10 vols.; Johnson's Dictionary, by Todd, 3 vols.; Johnson's Parry's Royal Residences, coloured, 3 vols.; Parliamentary Conversations, 3 vols.; Lanza's History of Painting in Italy, 6 vols.; Langhorne's Plutarch, by Wrangham, 6 vols.; Mitford's Greece, 8 vols.; Milner's Church History, 4 vols.; Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, 6 vols.; Naval and Military Library, 20 vols.; Parkhurst's Greek Lexicon, by Rose; Parr's Works, 8 vols.; Pope's Works, by Koscoe, 10 vols.; Pugin and Heath's Parry's Royal Residences, coloured, 3 vols.; Parliamentary History of England, 36 vols.; Robertson's Works, 3 vols.; Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols.; Stockhouse's History of the Bible, 3 vols.; Smollett's Works, 4 vols.; Shakespeare, by Harness, 8 vols. Plates; Shaw's Naturalist's Miscellany, with the 1004 Coppers; Walker's Dictionary; Walpole's Correspondence, 4 vols.; Royal and Noble Authors, 5 vols. &c.

A large Collection of Modern Novels and recent Publications.

Together with the entire Property of that popular and highly esteemed Publication,

THE GUIDE TO KNOWLEDGE,

EDITED BY MR. W. PINNOCK,

By order of the Proprietors;

Including the numerous Wood Engravings, Stereotype Plates, complete from the commencement, the Copperplates, the Quire Stock, Numbers, Parts, and Volumes, and the Copyright of the whole.

Catalogues, price 1s. may be had at the Rooms.

* Money advanced, and Valuations of every Description of Property for the payment of the Probate Duty.

MESSRS. SOUTHGATE AND SON

respectfully announce the

Postponement of the Third Portion of the Stock of Engravings

OF

MESSRS. MOLTENO AND GRAVES

Until the Middle of October.

Auction Rooms, 92 Fleet Street, September 19, 1835.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—Faculty of

Arts and Law—Session 1835-36. The Classes will meet, after the Vacation, on Wednesday the 14th of October, when Professor Key will deliver an Introductory Lecture at Two o'clock precisely.

Latin—Thomas Hewitt Key, A.M.
Greek—Henry Malden, A.M.
Hebrew—H. Hurwitz, Esq.
Sanskrit—F. Rosen, Ph.D.
Hindustani, Persian, and Arabic—F. Falconer, A.M.
English and Rhetoric—A. Blair, LL.D.
French Literature and Language—F. Merlet, Esq.
Italian Language—A. Panizzi, LL.D.
German Language—Dr. Haussmann.
Mathematics—G. J. P. White, A.M.
Philosophy of the Mind and Logic—The Rev. J. Hoppus, A.M.
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy—The Rev. Wm. Ritchie, LL.D.
Civil Engineering (to commence after Christmas)—Dr. Ritchie.
Chemistry—Edward Turner, M.D.
Botany (to commence on the 1st of May)—John Lindley, Ph.D.
Zoology (to commence on the 1st of Jan.)—R. E. Grant, M.D.
Geology (to commence early in February)—Mrs. Turner, Grant, and Lindley.
Geography—Captain Maconochie, R.N.
History—The Rev. R. Vaughan, A.M.
English Law (to commence on the 2d of November)—W. G. Lumley, B.C.L.

The Junior School meet on the 23d of September. Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the University; and at Mr. J. Taylor's, Bookseller, 99 Upper Gower Street.

G. J. P. WHITE, Dean of the Faculty.
CHARLES ATKINSON, Secretary.

TO ADVERTISERS and the PUBLIC.—

The British and Foreign Review, No. II. will be published early in October. Advertisements, to be inserted in our issue, must be sent to Mr. Lewis, 4 Wellington Street, Strand, or to the Publishers, Messrs. Hildway, 100 Piccadilly, before the 24th Instant; and Bills, &c. for stitching up, before the 20th Instant.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—The

Autumnal Course of Lectures will commence on Thursday, the 1st October, 1835.
On the Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Williams.
On Clinical Medicine, by Dr. Williams, Dr. Roots, and Dr. Burton.
On Anatomy, Physiology, and Operations of Surgery, by Mr. Tyrell, Mr. Macmurdoo, and Mr. Samuel Nolly.
Anatomical Demonstrations, by Mr. B. Travers, jun. and Mr. F. Le Gros Clark.
Superintendence of Practical Anatomy, by the Lecturers and Demonstrators.
Moral Anatomy, by Dr. Barker.
On Surgery, by Mr. Travers and Mr. Tyrell.
On Clinical Surgery, by Mr. Travers, Mr. Green, and Mr. Tyrell.
On Chemistry, by Mr. R. Phillips.
On Materia Medica, by Dr. Burton.
On Midwifery, by Dr. Rigby.
On Forensic Medicine, by Dr. Lister and Mr. R. Phillips.
On Botany, by Mr. Jos. Hayes.
Prospectuses for further particulars of the Lectures and Hospital Practices, may be had by applying to Mr. Whitfield, the Apothecary.

AT TOR, near TORQUAY, an

Establishment for a few Young Ladies is conducted by Mrs. John Grenfell, Widow of the late Mr. John Grenfell. The Establishment has been conducted by Mrs. Grenfell and her daughters for sixteen years, who are thus experienced in all that promotes the improvement and happiness of Young Ladies. The Tuition is conducted entirely by the Misses Grenfell. The English Instruction is communicated by simple and familiar lectures, and fixed on the memory by frequent examination. French is taught daily by Miss Grenfell, and a Parlian attends the Pupils once a week for the purpose of conversation. The Pupils, Piano, and Singing are taught by Miss Grenfell, who has been the Pupil of Hochas, Moschelles, and Crevelin.
Any Young Lady requiring the mild air of South Devon will find at Tor all that a beautiful country can offer either for health or amusement.
For Terms apply to Messrs. Darton and Harey, 55 Gracechurch Street; and Messrs. Willis and Co. Mill Warehouse, St. James's Street, London.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT DUBLIN.

Price 1s.

THE UNION OF RELIGION with
INTELLECTUAL CULTURE; a Sermon delivered at the Presbyterian Chapel, Dublin, August 16th, being the Sunday after the Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.
By John Kenrick, M.A.
Tutor of Manchester College, York.
B. Fellows, Ludgate Street; and Hodges and Smith, Dublin.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.
In 1 vol. 8vo. price 15s. boards.

THE THIRD VOLUME OF REPORTS,
viz. Geology of North America, H. D. Rogers—Laws of Contagion, Dr. C. Henry—Animal Physiology, Professor Clark—Zoology, Rev. L. Jenyns—Capillary Attraction, Rev. J. Challinor—Physical Optics, Professor Lloyd—Hydraulics, Part II, G. Benne—Transactions of the Sections, and Recommendations of the Association and its Committees.
Lately published,
price 12s. 6d.

The First Volume of Reports, 2d edition,
price 12s. 6d.

The Second Volume of Reports, price 12s.
Lithographed Signatures of the Members who met at Cambridge in 1835, with the Proceedings of the Public Meetings, 4to. price 4s.
N.B. Members of the Association are entitled to purchase from the local Treasurers, at the Deposits, or at the Office of Mr. R. Taylor, Printer, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London, at the following prices: Vol. I. 3s.; Vol. II. 3s.; Vol. III. 10s.
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

PARKES'S CHEMICAL CATECHISM—NEW EDITION.
In 8vo. 12th edition, 15s. boards.

THE CHEMICAL CATECHISM.
By the late SAMUEL PARKES, F.L.G. and W.S.S. &c. &c. Author of "Chemical Essays," "Rudiments of Chemistry," &c. &c. and revised to the Present State of Chemical Science, By E. W. BRAYLEY, Jun. F.L.S., of the London Institution. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman.

Depot for American Publications, 12 Red Lion Square.
Just received,
SILLIMAN'S AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE. No. 58, price 7s. 6d.
The Biblical Repository and Quarterly Observer, No. XIX. Price 7s. 6d.
Wood's Literary and Theological Review, No. VI. Price 5s.
The New York Mirror, edited by Geo. P. Munis, T. S. Fay, and N. P. Willis. Published weekly, at 4d. each Number.
The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans. Part XXIV. (completing the 2d Vol.) price 3s. 6d.

A HISTORY OF HALLEY'S COMET,
with an Account of its Return in 1835, and a Chart showing its situation in the Heavens. Translated from the French of G. de Fontenay, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin.
By Colonel CHARLES GOLD, C.B.
Translator of Arago's Work on Comets in General.
London: John W. Parker, West Strand.

A CORRECT and COMPREHENSIVE
ABSTRACT of the NEW and IMPORTANT STATUTE for the REGULATION of MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS in ENGLAND and WALES.
By JOHN H. BRADY.
Author of "Plain Instructions to Executors," "A Popular Dictionary of Parochial Law and Taxation," &c. &c. London: Printed and published by J. S. Hodson, 22 Foppin's Court, Fleet Street; and sold by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Stationery Hall Court.

ROAD-BOOK FROM LONDON TO NAPLES.
Price 24s. strongly bound in cloth.
By W. BROCKEDON, Esq. F.R.S.
Author of "Passes of the Alps," &c.
This work, containing all the necessary information to the traveller from London to Naples, is also illustrated with twenty-five finely engraved views of the most striking and beautiful scenes on his journey, and five maps.
A few Proof Copies, Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d.; India Proofs, 42s.; Proofs before Letters, Imperial 4to. 3l. 3s.
Subscribers to the Road-Book may now complete their Sets; Parts 3, 4, and 5 are ready, bound together, and containing fifteen Plates, price 12s.; Proofs, 16s.; India Proofs, 21s.; Proofs before Letters, 31s. 6d.
John Murray, Albemarle Street; sold also by C. Tilt, Fleet Street; and Rodwell, New Bond Street.

CORPORATION REFORM.
In 12mo. price 1s. 6d.

A CORRECT and COMPREHENSIVE
ABSTRACT of the NEW and IMPORTANT STATUTE for the REGULATION of MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS in ENGLAND and WALES.
By JOHN H. BRADY.
Author of "Plain Instructions to Executors," "A Popular Dictionary of Parochial Law and Taxation," &c. &c. London: Printed and published by J. S. Hodson, 22 Foppin's Court, Fleet Street; and sold by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Stationery Hall Court.

ROAD-BOOK FROM LONDON TO NAPLES.
Price 24s. strongly bound in cloth.
By W. BROCKEDON, Esq. F.R.S.
Author of "Passes of the Alps," &c.
This work, containing all the necessary information to the traveller from London to Naples, is also illustrated with twenty-five finely engraved views of the most striking and beautiful scenes on his journey, and five maps.
A few Proof Copies, Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d.; India Proofs, 42s.; Proofs before Letters, Imperial 4to. 3l. 3s.
Subscribers to the Road-Book may now complete their Sets; Parts 3, 4, and 5 are ready, bound together, and containing fifteen Plates, price 12s.; Proofs, 16s.; India Proofs, 21s.; Proofs before Letters, 31s. 6d.
John Murray, Albemarle Street; sold also by C. Tilt, Fleet Street; and Rodwell, New Bond Street.

CORPORATION REFORM.
In 12mo. price 1s. 6d.

A CORRECT and COMPREHENSIVE
ABSTRACT of the NEW and IMPORTANT STATUTE for the REGULATION of MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS in ENGLAND and WALES.
By JOHN H. BRADY.
Author of "Plain Instructions to Executors," "A Popular Dictionary of Parochial Law and Taxation," &c. &c. London: Printed and published by J. S. Hodson, 22 Foppin's Court, Fleet Street; and sold by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Stationery Hall Court.

ROAD-BOOK FROM LONDON TO NAPLES.
Price 24s. strongly bound in cloth.
By W. BROCKEDON, Esq. F.R.S.
Author of "Passes of the Alps," &c.
This work, containing all the necessary information to the traveller from London to Naples, is also illustrated with twenty-five finely engraved views of the most striking and beautiful scenes on his journey, and five maps.
A few Proof Copies, Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d.; India Proofs, 42s.; Proofs before Letters, Imperial 4to. 3l. 3s.
Subscribers to the Road-Book may now complete their Sets; Parts 3, 4, and 5 are ready, bound together, and containing fifteen Plates, price 12s.; Proofs, 16s.; India Proofs, 21s.; Proofs before Letters, 31s. 6d.
John Murray, Albemarle Street; sold also by C. Tilt, Fleet Street; and Rodwell, New Bond Street.

CORPORATION REFORM.
In 12mo. price 1s. 6d.

A CORRECT and COMPREHENSIVE
ABSTRACT of the NEW and IMPORTANT STATUTE for the REGULATION of MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS in ENGLAND and WALES.
By JOHN H. BRADY.
Author of "Plain Instructions to Executors," "A Popular Dictionary of Parochial Law and Taxation," &c. &c. London: Printed and published by J. S. Hodson, 22 Foppin's Court, Fleet Street; and sold by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Stationery Hall Court.

ROAD-BOOK FROM LONDON TO NAPLES.
Price 24s. strongly bound in cloth.
By W. BROCKEDON, Esq. F.R.S.
Author of "Passes of the Alps," &c.
This work, containing all the necessary information to the traveller from London to Naples, is also illustrated with twenty-five finely engraved views of the most striking and beautiful scenes on his journey, and five maps.
A few Proof Copies, Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d.; India Proofs, 42s.; Proofs before Letters, Imperial 4to. 3l. 3s.
Subscribers to the Road-Book may now complete their Sets; Parts 3, 4, and 5 are ready, bound together, and containing fifteen Plates, price 12s.; Proofs, 16s.; India Proofs, 21s.; Proofs before Letters, 31s. 6d.
John Murray, Albemarle Street; sold also by C. Tilt, Fleet Street; and Rodwell, New Bond Street.

CORPORATION REFORM.
In 12mo. price 1s. 6d.

A CORRECT and COMPREHENSIVE
ABSTRACT of the NEW and IMPORTANT STATUTE for the REGULATION of MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS in ENGLAND and WALES.
By JOHN H. BRADY.
Author of "Plain Instructions to Executors," "A Popular Dictionary of Parochial Law and Taxation," &c. &c. London: Printed and published by J. S. Hodson, 22 Foppin's Court, Fleet Street; and sold by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Stationery Hall Court.

ROAD-BOOK FROM LONDON TO NAPLES.
Price 24s. strongly bound in cloth.
By W. BROCKEDON, Esq. F.R.S.
Author of "Passes of the Alps," &c.
This work, containing all the necessary information to the traveller from London to Naples, is also illustrated with twenty-five finely engraved views of the most striking and beautiful scenes on his journey, and five maps.
A few Proof Copies, Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d.; India Proofs, 42s.; Proofs before Letters, Imperial 4to. 3l. 3s.
Subscribers to the Road-Book may now complete their Sets; Parts 3, 4, and 5 are ready, bound together, and containing fifteen Plates, price 12s.; Proofs, 16s.; India Proofs, 21s.; Proofs before Letters, 31s. 6d.
John Murray, Albemarle Street; sold also by C. Tilt, Fleet Street; and Rodwell, New Bond Street.

BOSWELL'S JOHNSON.
The Seventh Volume of Mr. Murray's improved edition of

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF DR. JOHNSON
is published this day, with the best Notes of the best Editors, and Two Views, price 3s. bound.

Also,
Graphic Illustrations of the Life and Times
of Dr. Johnson. Part I. With Six Plates, super-royal 8vo. 3s. 6d.
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

In 2 vols. post 8vo. 14s.

INDIAN SKETCHES, taken during an Expedition among the Pawnees and other Tribes of American Indians.
By JOHN T. IRVING, Jun.
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

GUIDE-BOOKS for the
CONTINENT.

I.
Mrs. Starke's Directions for Travellers in Italy. 8th edition, post 8vo. 15s.

II.
Bubbles from the Brunness of Nassau. 3d edition, 11 Plates, post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

III.
Belgium and Western Germany. By Mrs. Trollope. 3d edition, 2 vols. 18s.

IV.
Simond's Switzerland. New edition, 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

V.
Dates and Distances; shewing what may be done in a Tour of Sixteen Months. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

VI.
Mathews' Diary of an Invalid. 5th edition, fcap. 7s. 6d.

VII.
Forsyth's Antiquities, Arts, and Literature of Italy. 4th edition, fcap. 7s. 6d.

VIII.
Rome in the XIXth Century. 2d edition, 3 vols. small 8vo. 11s. 6d.

IX.
Barrow's Excursions in the North of Europe. New edition, post 8vo. 12s.

X.
Barrow's Visit to Iceland and Norway in 1834. Post 8vo. 12s.

XI.
A Year in Spain. By a Young American. 3 vols. post 8vo. 16s.

XII.
Dr. James Clarke's Medical Advice on Climate for Travelling Invalids. 8vo. 12s.

XIII.
A Hand-book for Travellers upon the Continent. Post 8vo. In the press.
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

In 1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d. the Third and Last Series of

GLEANINGS in NATURAL HISTORY.
With Notices and Anecdotes of the Royal Residences of New, Richmond, Hampton Court, and Windsor.
By EDWARD JESSE, Esq.
Surveyor of His Majesty's Parks and Palaces.
Also, price 10s. 6d.
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

A Third Edition of Jesse's Gleanings, Vol. I.
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

ROAD-BOOK FROM LONDON TO NAPLES.
Price 24s. strongly bound in cloth.
By W. BROCKEDON, Esq. F.R.S.
Author of "Passes of the Alps," &c.
This work, containing all the necessary information to the traveller from London to Naples, is also illustrated with twenty-five finely engraved views of the most striking and beautiful scenes on his journey, and five maps.
A few Proof Copies, Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d.; India Proofs, 42s.; Proofs before Letters, Imperial 4to. 3l. 3s.
Subscribers to the Road-Book may now complete their Sets; Parts 3, 4, and 5 are ready, bound together, and containing fifteen Plates, price 12s.; Proofs, 16s.; India Proofs, 21s.; Proofs before Letters, 31s. 6d.
John Murray, Albemarle Street; sold also by C. Tilt, Fleet Street; and Rodwell, New Bond Street.

CORPORATION REFORM.
In 12mo. price 1s. 6d.

A CORRECT and COMPREHENSIVE
ABSTRACT of the NEW and IMPORTANT STATUTE for the REGULATION of MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS in ENGLAND and WALES.
By JOHN H. BRADY.
Author of "Plain Instructions to Executors," "A Popular Dictionary of Parochial Law and Taxation," &c. &c. London: Printed and published by J. S. Hodson, 22 Foppin's Court, Fleet Street; and sold by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Stationery Hall Court.

ROAD-BOOK FROM LONDON TO NAPLES.
Price 24s. strongly bound in cloth.
By W. BROCKEDON, Esq. F.R.S.
Author of "Passes of the Alps," &c.
This work, containing all the necessary information to the traveller from London to Naples, is also illustrated with twenty-five finely engraved views of the most striking and beautiful scenes on his journey, and five maps.
A few Proof Copies, Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d.; India Proofs, 42s.; Proofs before Letters, Imperial 4to. 3l. 3s.
Subscribers to the Road-Book may now complete their Sets; Parts 3, 4, and 5 are ready, bound together, and containing fifteen Plates, price 12s.; Proofs, 16s.; India Proofs, 21s.; Proofs before Letters, 31s. 6d.
John Murray, Albemarle Street; sold also by C. Tilt, Fleet Street; and Rodwell, New Bond Street.

CORPORATION REFORM.
In 12mo. price 1s. 6d.

A CORRECT and COMPREHENSIVE
ABSTRACT of the NEW and IMPORTANT STATUTE for the REGULATION of MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS in ENGLAND and WALES.
By JOHN H. BRADY.
Author of "Plain Instructions to Executors," "A Popular Dictionary of Parochial Law and Taxation," &c. &c. London: Printed and published by J. S. Hodson, 22 Foppin's Court, Fleet Street; and sold by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Stationery Hall Court.

ROAD-BOOK FROM LONDON TO NAPLES.
Price 24s. strongly bound in cloth.
By W. BROCKEDON, Esq. F.R.S.
Author of "Passes of the Alps," &c.
This work, containing all the necessary information to the traveller from London to Naples, is also illustrated with twenty-five finely engraved views of the most striking and beautiful scenes on his journey, and five maps.
A few Proof Copies, Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d.; India Proofs, 42s.; Proofs before Letters, Imperial 4to. 3l. 3s.
Subscribers to the Road-Book may now complete their Sets; Parts 3, 4, and 5 are ready, bound together, and containing fifteen Plates, price 12s.; Proofs, 16s.; India Proofs, 21s.; Proofs before Letters, 31s. 6d.
John Murray, Albemarle Street; sold also by C. Tilt, Fleet Street; and Rodwell, New Bond Street.

CORPORATION REFORM.
In 12mo. price 1s. 6d.

A CORRECT and COMPREHENSIVE
ABSTRACT of the NEW and IMPORTANT STATUTE for the REGULATION of MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS in ENGLAND and WALES.
By JOHN H. BRADY.
Author of "Plain Instructions to Executors," "A Popular Dictionary of Parochial Law and Taxation," &c. &c. London: Printed and published by J. S. Hodson, 22 Foppin's Court, Fleet Street; and sold by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Stationery Hall Court.

ROAD-BOOK FROM LONDON TO NAPLES.
Price 24s. strongly bound in cloth.
By W. BROCKEDON, Esq. F.R.S.
Author of "Passes of the Alps," &c.
This work, containing all the necessary information to the traveller from London to Naples, is also illustrated with twenty-five finely engraved views of the most striking and beautiful scenes on his journey, and five maps.
A few Proof Copies, Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d.; India Proofs, 42s.; Proofs before Letters, Imperial 4to. 3l. 3s.
Subscribers to the Road-Book may now complete their Sets; Parts 3, 4, and 5 are ready, bound together, and containing fifteen Plates, price 12s.; Proofs, 16s.; India Proofs, 21s.; Proofs before Letters, 31s. 6d.
John Murray, Albemarle Street; sold also by C. Tilt, Fleet Street; and Rodwell, New Bond Street.

CORPORATION REFORM.
In 12mo. price 1s. 6d.

A CORRECT and COMPREHENSIVE
ABSTRACT of the NEW and IMPORTANT STATUTE for the REGULATION of MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS in ENGLAND and WALES.
By JOHN H. BRADY.
Author of "Plain Instructions to Executors," "A Popular Dictionary of Parochial Law and Taxation," &c. &c. London: Printed and published by J. S. Hodson, 22 Foppin's Court, Fleet Street; and sold by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Stationery Hall Court.

ROAD-BOOK FROM LONDON TO NAPLES.
Price 24s. strongly bound in cloth.
By W. BROCKEDON, Esq. F.R.S.
Author of "Passes of the Alps," &c.
This work, containing all the necessary information to the traveller from London to Naples, is also illustrated with twenty-five finely engraved views of the most striking and beautiful scenes on his journey, and five maps.
A few Proof Copies, Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d.; India Proofs, 42s.; Proofs before Letters, Imperial 4to. 3l. 3s.
Subscribers to the Road-Book may now complete their Sets; Parts 3, 4, and 5 are ready, bound together, and containing fifteen Plates, price 12s.; Proofs, 16s.; India Proofs, 21s.; Proofs before Letters, 31s. 6d.
John Murray, Albemarle Street; sold also by C. Tilt, Fleet Street; and Rodwell, New Bond Street.

CORPORATION REFORM.
In 12mo. price 1s. 6d.

A CORRECT and COMPREHENSIVE
ABSTRACT of the NEW and IMPORTANT STATUTE for the REGULATION of MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS in ENGLAND and WALES.
By JOHN H. BRADY.
Author of "Plain Instructions to Executors," "A Popular Dictionary of Parochial Law and Taxation," &c. &c. London: Printed and published by J. S. Hodson, 22 Foppin's Court, Fleet Street; and sold by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Stationery Hall Court.

ROAD-BOOK FROM LONDON TO NAPLES.
Price 24s. strongly bound in cloth.
By W. BROCKEDON, Esq. F.R.S.
Author of "Passes of the Alps," &c.
This work, containing all the necessary information to the traveller from London to Naples, is also illustrated with twenty-five finely engraved views of the most striking and beautiful scenes on his journey, and five maps.
A few Proof Copies, Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d.; India Proofs, 42s.; Proofs before Letters, Imperial 4to. 3l. 3s.
Subscribers to the Road-Book may now complete their Sets; Parts 3, 4, and 5 are ready, bound together, and containing fifteen Plates, price 12s.; Proofs, 16s.; India Proofs, 21s.; Proofs before Letters, 31s. 6d.
John Murray, Albemarle Street; sold also by C. Tilt, Fleet Street; and Rodwell, New Bond Street.

CORPORATION REFORM.
In 12mo. price 1s. 6d.

SMITH'S WEALTH OF NATIONS.

Vol. II. of a new edition of

AN INQUIRY into the NATURE and CAUSES of the WEALTH OF NATIONS.
By ADAM SMITH.

With a Commentary, critical and explanatory, By the Author of "England and America," &c. &c. With a Portrait of David Ricardo.

To be completed in Six Volumes, royal 18mo. of about 500 pages, at 2s. each volume, bound in cloth, and published every other month.

Extracts from the Editor's Preface.
"My first object has been to notice, in connexion with the doctrines of Adam Smith, those principles to which it is now generally allowed that he did not attach sufficient importance; and to point out what are generally considered errors in his work."

"My second object has been to vindicate, by illustrating, some of his doctrines which modern writers have impugned."

"My third object has been to expose some apparent errors and defects in his work, which have been overlooked by his critics."

"My fourth object has been to warn the student in political economy against implicit faith in the doctrines of a science which yet wants a complete alphabet; to shew how imperfect that science is, after all that has been done for it; and to indicate some questions of great moment, as it appears to me, concerning which, next to nothing has been done. I offer the parts of my commentary, which relate to this object, as a humble contribution towards the improvement of the science."

"My last object has been to apply the doctrines of Adam Smith and others to some new circumstances in the economical state of our own country, which, in consequence of the greater liberality of speculation to philosophers, are a theme of constant discussion with all classes of men, and a cause of dangerous irritation in the great majority.—I allude to that distress amongst capitalists and labourers in every branch of industry, of which we have heard so much during the last twenty years."

London: Charles Knight, 22 Ludgate Street.

Under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
Price 1s.

EXERCISES for the IMPROVEMENT of
the SENSES; for Young Children.
By the Author of "Arithmetic for Young Children."

London: Charles Knight, 22 Ludgate Street.

In 8vo. price 12s. in boards,
SOME ACCOUNT of the WRITINGS
and OPINIONS of CLEMENT of ALEXANDRIA.
By JOHN, BISHOP of LINCOLN.

Printed for J. G. and F. Livingston, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,
The Ecclesiastical History of the Second and Third Centuries, illustrated from the Writings of Tertullian. 2d edition, 8vo. price 13s.

Price 3s. 6d.

REMARKS upon the OBJECTS and ADVANTAGES of the IMPERIAL ANGLO-BRAZILIAN CANAL, ROAD, BRIDGE, and LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Prior to His Imperial Majesty Don Pedro II.
To which are prefixed Translated Copies of the Decree of the Provincial Legislative Assembly of Rio de Janeiro, conceding certain exclusive Rights and Privileges to Mr. John Henry Freese; and of his Memorial to the General Legislative Assembly, praying for further Concessions. As also a Map of the Province of Rio de Janeiro, shewing the Lines of intended Operations. And a coloured View of the Country of New Fribourg. London: Sold by Wacey (late Bossey), Old Broad Street; and by Dean and Munday, Threadneedle Street.

8 New Burlington Street, Sept. 10, 1835.
Mr. Bentley has just published the following New Novels and Romances:—

In 3 vols. post 8vo.
TREMORDY CLIFF.
By FRANCES TROLLOPE.
Author of "Domestic Manners of the Americans."

II.
Tales of the Ramad'han.
By J. A. St. John, Esq.
Author of "Egypt and Mohammed Ali," &c. 3 vols.

III.
Belford Regia.
By Mary Russell Mitford,
Author of "Our Village," "Rivers," &c. 3 vols.

IV.
New Work, edited by Lady Dacre.
In 3 vols. post 8vo.
Tales of the Peasantry and the Peasantry.
By the Author of "The Chaperon."

V.
Horse-shoe Robinson.
By J. P. Kennedy, Esq.
Author of "Swallow-bay," &c. 3 vols. 27s.

VI.
My Life.
By the Author of "Stories of Waterloo," "Wild Sports," &c. 3 vols.

VII.
2d edition, with a new Preface, in 3 vols.
The Last Days of Pompeii.
By the Author of "Eugene Aram," "Paul Clifford," &c.

VIII.
In 1 vol. with Two Engravings, neatly bound, price 6s.
Adventures of a Younger Son.
By Captain Trelawney.
Forming the New Volume of
THE STANDARD NOVELS and ROMANCES.

NEW AND POPULAR WORKS OF FICTION.

PLANTAGENET.
2 vols. post 8vo.
"Decidedly the best novel of the season."—*Morning Post*.
"Three noble volumes."—*New Monthly Magazine*.
"The author has placed himself by this effort, in the first line of modern novelists."—*Westminster Review*, No. 45.

II. Thurlston Tales.

By the Author of "Tales of a Voyager."
"Exquisitely told, and full of sunny joyousness."—*Capt. Marryat*.

III. Transfusion.

By W. Godwin, jun. 2 vols. post 8vo.
"Will become a standard novel in British literature."—*Monthly Review*.

IV. The Doom of Giallo.

By the Author of "The Man of Two Lives."
"A highly dramatic story, earnest in style, and energetic in diction."—*Metropolitan*.

V. Rookwood.

By W. H. Ainsworth. 3d edition.
"A legend of antiquarian interest."—*Fraser's Magazine*.
John Macrone, 5 St. James's Square.

Conduit Street, Sept. 19.

POPULAR NEW NOVELS.

THE PACHA OF MANY TALES.
CAPT. MARRYAT.

II. The Wife.

By the Hon. Mrs. Norton.

III. My Neighbourhood.

By the Author of "The Collegians."

IV. Harry Calverley.

By the Author of "Cecil Hyde."

V. Anne Grey.

By Miss Lester.

VI. The Two Friends.

By the Countess of Blessington.

VII. The Mayor of Windgap.

By Mr. Basil Hall.
Saunders and Otley, Conduit Street, Hanover Square.

NEW WORKS.

Just published by Richard Bentley, 5 New Burlington Street, Publisher in Ordinary to His Majesty.

In 2 vols. 8vo. with a fine Portrait,
MEMOIRS OF LIEUT.-GENERAL

SIR THOMAS PICTON, G.C.B.
Including his Correspondence.
From the Originals in the possession of the Family.
By H. B. ROBINSON, Esq.
(On the 25th instant.)

II. A Steam Voyage down the Danube.

With Sketches of Hungary, Wallachia, Servia, and Turkey.
By Michael J. Quin,
Author of "A Visit to Spain," &c.
In 2 vols. 8vo. with Plates, 21s.

III. A Summer Ramble in Syria.

With a Tartar Trip from Aleppo to Stamboul.
By the Rev. Wm. Monro.
In 2 vols. 8vo. with Plates, 34s.

IV. An Excursion to the Monasteries of Alocoba and Batalha.

By William Beckford, Esq.
Author of "Vathek," "Italy," &c.
In 1 vol. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. with a fine Portrait of Mr. Beckford, from a Painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, Syria, &c.

By A. De Lamerline.
In 3 vols. small 8vo. with Portrait.

VI. Ten Years in South Africa.

By Lieut. J. W. Moodie.
In 2 vols. 8vo. with Plates.

VII. A Winter in the Far West.

By Charles F. Hoffman. 2 vols. post 8vo.

In 18mo. price 6s. in boards, the Third Volume of

PLAIN PAROCHIAL SERMONS,
preached in the Parish Church of Bolton-le-Moors.
By the Rev. JAMES SLADE, M.A.,
Vicar of Bolton, and Prebendary of Chester.

Printed for J. G., and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.

Of whom may be had,

The First and Second Volumes, price 6s. each.

THE STUDENT.

By the Author of "Eugene Aram," "England and the English," &c.

"Great as is both the power and beauty of Mr. Bulwer's former works, we know none that mark the creative thinker more than the present production."—*Literary Gazette*.

II. Democracy in America.

By M. de Tocqueville.

In 2 vols. 8vo.

"A profound and admirable work on democracy in America, by M. de Tocqueville."—*Foreign Quarterly Review*.

III. The Topography of Rome and its Vicinity.

By Sir William Gell.

With a new and beautiful Map made by the Author, expressly for this Work, from an actual and laborious Survey.
In 2 vols. 8vo.
(The Map and Work sold separately.)

"These elegant volumes are indispensable to the complete scholar and the classical traveller."—*Spectator*.

IV. Visits at Home and Abroad.

By Mrs. Jameson.

"These volumes are worthy of the reputation that is based upon the author's former works."—*Atlas*.

3d edition, in 5 vols. post 8vo.

V. Lives of Female Sovereigns.

By Mrs. Jameson.

3d edition, in 2 vols. post 8vo.

VI. Excursions in the Mediterranean.

By Sir Grenville Temple.

Saunders and Otley, Conduit Street, Hanover Square.

THE STUDENT'S MANUAL.

Just received, in royal 18mo. neatly printed, price 6s.

THE STUDENT'S MANUAL; designed by specific Directions to aid in Forming the Intellectual and Moral Character and Habits of Student.

By the REV. JOHN TODD.

Richard James Kennett, No. 14 York Street, Covent Garden, (removed from No. 59 Great Queen Street.)

Of whom may be had,

The Biblical Repository; North American Review; American Jurist; Quarterly Christian Spectator; Christian Examiner; New England Magazine; American Almanac; American Annual Register. Regularly received, and back Nos. can be had.

BOOKS FOR TRAVELLERS.

New and cheaper edition, in 2 large vols. 8vo. containing nearly 1300 pages, with 70 plates, a complete *Marche-Route* and post-diary, maps of the principal towns, &c. price only 32s. 6d.

THE ROAD-BOOK FROM LONDON TO ST. PETERSBURG; through Flanders, the Rhenish Provinces, Prussia, &c. and return through Poland, Silesia, Saxony, Germany, and France.

By Dr. GRANVILLE, F.R.S. &c.

II. Switzerland and Italy;

a Guide through these Countries.
By John Carne, Esq.
Author of "Letters from the East."

In 1 thick vol. 8vo. 15s. boards.

III. The Traveller's Oracle;

or, Maxims for Locomotion.
By Dr. Kitchiner. 1 vol. 7s. 6d. boards.

IV. Chateaubriand's Guide to Jerusalem and the Holy Land.

New and cheaper edition, in 2 vols. post 8vo. only 16s.

V. Guide to Greece and Albania.

By the Rev. T. S. Hughes.
3d edition, with 33 plates, 2 vols. 8vo. 84s. bound.

"A universal companion for travellers, and for the study of the Grecian historians and poets."—*Globe*.

Published for H. Colburn by R. Bentley; and sold by all Booksellers.

BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

On October 1st will be published, in fcap 8vo. with Vignette, 6s. cloth, the Second Volume of

LIVES OF THE MOST EMINENT LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEN.

By R. SOUTHEY, Esq.; JAMES MONTGOMERY, Esq.; the LORD BISHOP OF CLOYNE; SIR DAVID BREWSTER; MRS. SHELLEY, &c. &c.

Forming Vol. 71 of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia.

Published Sept. 1.

Treatise on the Arts, Manufactures, Man-ners, &c. of the Greeks and Romans. (2 vols.) Vol. II. London: Longman and Co.; and John Taylor.

SELECT NEW LIBRARY OF ENTERTAINMENT.

On the 1st of October, complete for six shillings (three volumes in one), with a portrait of the author and a vignette,

FRANK MILDMAY;
or, the Adventures of a Naval Officer.
By Captain MARRYAT, R.N.

Author of "Jacob Faithful," "Peter Simple," &c.
Forming the new vol. of
Colburn's Modern Novelists.

"By a new arrangement, each work will, in future, be comprised in a single volume, price six shillings, containing a quantity equal to double that in each volume of the 'Waverley Novels.' Published for Henry Colburn, by R. Bentley.
Sold by all Booksellers.

New Annual devoted to Agriculture, Gardening, Horticulture, &c.
In the press, and to be published during the Month of October, in small 8vo. price 12s. bound.

BAXTER'S AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL ANNUAL, for 1826, containing the valuable discoveries and improvements made in Farming, Gardening, and Rural Economy, during the past year.

"The Work will be embellished with a Frontispiece of the native breed of Sheep of the South Downs, printed by Mr. G. Baxter, in his new invented Art in Oil Colours.
Also, just published,
The 3d edition of
Baxter's Library of Agricultural and Horticultural Knowledge.

Neatly bound, with roan back, and lettered, price 2l. 2s.

"May be correctly described as one of the best collections of articles connected with agriculture and its sister arts, that has ever been published."—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, &c. &c.

Mantell's Floriculture. Price 5s. 6d.

Baxter's Farmer's Account Book. Prices 1l. 1s. folio; 4to. 12s. 6d.; or, in three parts, 7s. 6d. each.

Horsefield's History of Sussex. 2 vols. royal 4to. price 6l. 6s.; only 50 copies of this work on hand; upwards of 500 embellishments.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Baxter and Son, Leeds.

ASTRONOMY.

On Tuesday next, 3d edition, with a plate and two diagrams, 1s. or 1s. 6d. bound and gilt.

WHAT IS A COMET, PAPA? or, a Familiar Description of Comets, more particularly of Halley's Comet. To which is prefixed a concise account of the other heavenly bodies. In two Parts.

By ROSINA MARIA ZOMLIN.

"What is a comet? A timely question, answered after the German fashion, by telling plainly, 'all, how, and about it.' Both parts are very well done, and the author deserves great credit for the thought and its realisation."—*Atlas*, August 23.

"A plain and impressive dialogue on comets, and the other heavenly bodies, for children, whose curiosity is always great on these subjects, and whose aptitude in taking up the simple truths of astronomy is remarkable."

"We cannot conceive of any means by which the majesty and power of the Almighty is to be so easily and forcibly impressed upon the unimpaired mind, as by putting this little tract into the hands of such."

"That must be a heartless and wicked parent who will not enjoy the earnestness and ingenuity of the thousand interrogatories that will thereafter be innocently proposed by the same inquirer."

"We shall only remark further, in reference to this most unassuming work, that it proves how much valuable knowledge may be taught by small, when well-directed means."—*Monthly Review*, August 15.

James Ridgway and Sons, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

Nearly ready.

JARDINE'S NATURALIST'S LIBRARY, VOL. X.
Small 8vo. with 36 Plates, coloured from Nature, together with Portrait and Memoir of Werner, in extra morocco cloth boards, price 6s. on

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF BRITISH DIURNAL BUTTERFLIES, complete in 1 vol. containing 175 Illustrations, drawn, engraved, and coloured from nature.

Published by S. Highley, 23 Fleet Street; and to be had of all Booksellers.

THE COMPLETION OF COWPER'S LIFE AND WORKS.

"The forthcoming volume of Mr. Grimshawe's beautiful edition of 'Cowper's Life and Works,' will contain the last portion of the poet's inimitable letters, and will complete the publication of this unique edition. We have watched (in monthly progress, and do not hesitate to pronounce it to be the most perfect and indeed, only entire collection of his works that ever has or can be published, the publishers possessing exclusively the copyright of that valuable portion of the letters, the Private Correspondence. The component parts of this beautiful edition now consist of the poems, original and translated; the whole correspondence, broken and chronologically arranged; the life and an elegantly written essay on the genius of Cowper, from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow. The embellishments are from the drawings of Mr. Harding, exquisitely engraved by the Pindens, and illustrate admirably the scenes associated with Cowper's life; the portraits are those of Cowper, his Mother, and his Johnson, &c. Issued at so moderate a price the work cannot fail of having an extensive circulation."—*Morning Paper*.

Saunders and Otley, Conduit Street, Hanover Square.

LONDON: Published every Saturday, by WILLIAM AMESGER, Scripps, of Number 13 South Molton Street, in the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, and County of Middlesex, at the LITERARY GAZETTE OFFICE, Number 7 Wellington Street, Waterloo Bridge, Strand.

Printed by JAMES MOYES, of Number 11 Brook Green, Hanover Square, in the County of West London, at his Printing Office, Number 98 Castle Street, Leicester Square, in the above-said County.